REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,904.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,491 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		June 1874	
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Pondicherry	25
,, Carwar	13	,, Madras	27
,, Narrakal	15	,, Coconada	29
,, Alleppy	17	,, Vizagapatam	30
,, Tuticorin	19	,, Bimlipatam	30
,, Colombo	20	,, Gopalpore	July 1
,, Galle	21	,, False Point	2
,, Negapatam	23	Arrives at CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	6
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Mahoomerah	6
,, Guadur	22	,, Fao	6
,, Muscat	24	,, Koweit	8
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Bushire	8
,, Linga	28	,, Linga	12
,, Bahrein	1	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	2	,, Muscat	16
,, Fao	July 2	,, Guadur	18
,, Mahomerah	2	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Naylor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

[PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines. Without food.
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"Persia," to sail on Wednesday, 1st July 1874.

"Arabia," to sail on Saturday, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the same, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

Thomas Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay. "CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; extensively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited; Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Hazlewood, R.N.R., will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or, by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the office's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per s.s MARINA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunders.

NO CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the steamer.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Newwaddy Lane, near Dadysett's Fire-temple.

By Order of Sudasew Juggonnath Mortgagee, and on account and at risk of Parwatibaee widow and Ramchunder Raghoonath

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell on TUESDAY the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, P.M., on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of the said Parwatibaee widow of the late Raghoonath Cassinath and Ramchunder Raghoonath, of and in all the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, thereto situated at and fronting on the west side of the New waddy Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhoiksehar Quarter, formerly and now occupied by the said Parwatibaee widow of the late Raghoonath Cassinath and Ramchunder Raghoonath, and their tenant Canabboy Sudasew, containing by admeasurement ninety-eight feet in length, and thirty-eight feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Baloishna Govindjee, in or towards the west by the public passage, called New waddy Lane, on or towards the south by the house of the late Cannoba Balajee, and on or towards the north by he house of Janardhun Appajee, and pass go to pass and repass for Balalcorse, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 64, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 28. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Buggy with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second Hand English built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Mad as-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggett and Sons.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

And Also,

2 New Light Palanquin Office Shirrams with lamps to be sold under guarantee.

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, Coupé, on boat-shaped Open Carriage, self-closing Doors, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips, and few pairs of steal pole chains and Carriage Lamps.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 5th June 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured goods, &c.

124 tins of gunpowder.

29 pocket pistols.

AT 1 P. M.

1 English built miniature Brougham, by "S. Marks."

A Bay Australian Trotter, perfectly quiet on excellent Brougham or Shigram Horse.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Ralph Allison and Co., a handsome 4 wheel dog-cart, a handsome bay Arab Riding, Horse, &c. &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of G. T. Westbrook, Esq., the same comprises rich engraved glass-ware, dinner, breakfast and tea sets carved blackwood furniture, such as round, pier, writing, and wine tables, side board, half backed sofas, easy, drawing-room, and American folding chairs, whatnots, terrestrious, double and single light hanging argand lamps, a rosewood cottage piano by "Ralph Allison and Sons," flower vases, pictures, iron four post bedstead, camp cot, charpoy, dressing table, dressing, and chevel glasses, reclining sofa, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, copper cooking utensils &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English built four wheeled Dog Cart.

The property of a Gentleman.

One Mahogany full toned Square Piano, by "C. H. Schroder."

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Premises, the undermen ioned Property, under instructions from the executors and administrators and executrix and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee Settna, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Shapoorjee Cursetjee Settna, the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the late Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee Sett, by the Indenture of Mortgage of the said property executed by Shapoorjee Cursetjee Settna, and dated the 24th day of December 1863.

The property is in description as follows:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, erected and built situate in the Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, now in the occupation of the said Shapoorjee Cursetjee Settna, and which said piece of ground measures in length from the front to the rear 29 feet and in breadth including the walls on both sides of the said dwelling house 10 feet 10 inches, and is bounded on the west by Borah Bazaar Street, on the east by a Halale re's passage, and on the south side by a house belonging to one Rustomjee Nowrojee, and on the north side by a house belonging to one Bomanjee Nowrojee, and which said piece or parcel of ground was assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 575, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment and under No. 67, and at present assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under No. 74.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. WALTER THACKER is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIQUIDATOR has been authorized by the Court of Chancery to DISPOSE of, by SALE or otherwise, the OUTSTANDING CLAIMS upon CONTRIBUTORIES, and I am prepared to enter into negotiations with that object.

Steps have been taken to prevent the Claims becoming barred by the Statute of Limitation.

LANCELOT FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th June 1874.

PETROLEUM LAMPS. LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner.

Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

SHERRY—Reform	Per dozen Rs.	15
,, Virgin	,,	17
,, Diamond	,,	21
,, Amontillado	,,	28
PORT—Double Diamond	,,	22
CATALAN—White	,,	15
CLARET—St. Julien	,,	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	,,	23
CHABLIS—Superior	,,	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	,,	30
,, Pints	,,	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	,,	30
,, Pints	,,	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	,,	19
,, Raynaud's	,,	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	,,	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 5TH JUNE.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
GREAT PERFORMANCE.
BENEFIT
MISS JENNIE NYE.
NEW COMEDY
THE HANDSOME HUSBAND (First Time).
SCENES FROM THE HUNCHBACK.
NEW AND GLORIOUS BURLESQUE
BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

SATURDAY, 6TH JUNE.
LAST NIGHT,
GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE,
EAST LYNNE,
NEW BURLESQUE.

In consequence of the length of this Great Bill, the Performance will commence at a quarter to nine o'clock, sharp.

ALL THE AVAILABLE LOCAL TALENT ON THIS OCCASION.

MISS CARRY GEORGE will deliver her Farewell Address on this Evening touching her Bombay experience.

NEW ACT DROP (BY M. FREYBERGER.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

NOTICE.—ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—During the Monsoon a ROOM on the GROUND FLOOR of No. 8, Hornby Row, will be OPEN for the use of Members.

H. W. JONES,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

5th June 1874.

In the matter of the English Companies' Act, 1862,
and
In the matter of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. EDWARD LUFF HAWKINS has CEASED to act as the representative of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, and that Mr. HENRY STEAD, who was APPOINTED the new Agent and Attorney of the said Official Liquidators of the said Bank with the sanction of the High Court of Chancery in England on the 24th April 1874, is now the sole representative of the said Official Liquidators, and that all future Communications relating to the business of the Bank are to be addressed to him at No. 17, Church Gate Street, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of June 1874.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & TOBIN,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Gehosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

THOMSON'S

"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSETS.

Ladies' Corsets of the highest character for quality and finish, at moderate prices. The "Glove-Fitting" principle, perfected by moulding on steam models, will fit or improve any figure, and cannot stretch in wear.

Trade Mark, a "Crown."

THOMSON'S

"UNBREAKABLE" CORSET BUSKS.

By the new patented principle no perforation of the steel is necessary, thus allowing of a much finer temper, and greatly reducing the risk of the usual breakage.

Trade Mark, a "Crown."

THOMSON'S

"DUPLEX" AND "BIJOU" JUPONS.

Supply Bustle and Crinoline in one. Made with or without steels in front, and adapted to the very latest requirements of both comfort and fashion.

Trade Mark, a "Crown."

THOMSON'S

NOVELTIES IN BUSTLES.

The "Corymbus," made of Chinese straw plait, without steel. The "Rouleau," new in form and principle. The "Grasshopper" and "Paris Puffed." All producing the latest Paris outline and effect in dress.

Trade Mark, a "Crown."

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.
Of simple construction and guaranteed accuracy.

OZONE TEST PAPER.
With graduated scale of colours.

BAROMETERS.
Mercurial and Aneroid; the latter from pocket size up to the 8 inch dial.

THERMOMETERS.
A very large variety, for ordinary or observatory purposes.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.

Eradicates Mange on HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases; and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—FOURTH LIST.

The following SUBSCRIPTIONS have been received by the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, towards the abovementioned FUND:—

Names.	Amount.
Amount previously acknowledged	82,269 6 2
Comp. de D'Escompte de Paris	103 0 0
Raghoonath Sewram	5 0 0
A Gujarathi	20 0 0
Dinshaw Ardaseer	25 0 0
Collector Ratnagherry	1,294 0 0
Political Superintendent Sawant Warree	478 0 0
Major J. White	50 0 0
Joint Secretary, Relief Fund Committee, Surat	100 0 0
Secretary Lodge Rising Sun	30 0 0
G. Geary	50 0 0
Collector of Surat	486 0 0
Subs. from Kanara through A. L. Stokes, Esq., Carwar	1,116 0 6
Subs. through Collector of Sattara	1,741 11 6
Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Wahab	50 0 0
Subscriptions through Political Agent, Kolapore and S. M. Country, as under:	
Colonel G. S. A. Anderson	104 0 0
Captain E. W. West	100 0 0
Officers of Her Majesty's 14th Regiment Native Infantry	144 0 0
Revd. Mr. Taylor	10 0 0
Ditto, on account of Native Members of S. S. P. G. Mission, Kolhapur	12 0 0
Honorary Surgeon G. Sinclair	10 0 0
Revd. Mr. Seiler	2 0 0
His Highness the Rajah of Kolapur	2,000 0 0
Chief of Sangli	300 0 0
Ditto of M olhole	300 0 0
Ditto of Meeruj	300 0 0
Ditto of Kagul	300 0 0
Ditto of Ichalkunjee	300 0 0
Younger Chiefs of Kolapur	300 0 0
Chief of Vishalgurh	200 0 0
Chief of Meeruj (Junior Branch)	200 0 0
Sir Lush ur Bahadur	100 0 0
Chief of Bowra	100 0 0
Chief of Kurndwar	100 0 0
Rajapadsey	75 0 0
Himcut Bahadur	50 0 0
Anund Row Bhopey	50 0 0
Rao Bahadoor Mahadeo Rao W. Burway	50 0 0
Rao Saheb G. G. Phatak	30 0 0
Sunkeshwur Swamee	25 0 0
Bulwant B. Waknarkur	20 0 0
Ramchundra Mahadeo & Co.	20 0 0
Bhawoo Saheb Yadow	15 0 0
Govind Amrit Rao de	10 0 0
Yeshwunt Abbi bhoi Vakeel	10 0 0
Bapoo Saheb Saloonke	10 0 0
Rayaji Rao Surnobut	10 0 0
Soglan Rao Jubtun Muluk	10 0 0
Major Ducat, R. E.	10 0 0
R. J. Shannon, C. E.	10 0 0
G. R. Kirsune	15 0 0
Minor Subscriptions	211 0 0
	5,709 0 0
Subscriptions from Shahapur of Punchaeo through Collector of Poona	1,172 8 0
Collector of Belgaum	1,119 0 0
Collector of Kaira	2,109 8 0
KURRACHEE BRANCH—	
Tyabjee and Co.	100 0 0
Brigadier General Addison	100 0 0
J. Kin	5 0 0
Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Beloochi Regiment	123 7 10
W. J. Cole and Curton's Establishment	85 0 0
G. Twells	25 0 0
Homaje Sorabjee Reshari	22 0 0
Comman ant 13-18 Regimen	88 4 0
Major N. B. Troyts	20 0 0
Coconel R. R. Wallace	25 0 0
Dr. R. Bowman	20 0 0
Assistant Surgeon A. R. Lookmanjee	10 0 0
Master Attendant and Establishment	32 12 0
Max Dunn	50 0 0
Col nel G. A. Laughton	39 0 0
Surgeon Leahy	20 0 0
Town Police	30 12 0
Minor Subscriptions	10 0 0
	951 3 10
KATTYWAR CENTRAL COMMITTEE—	
E. J. Candy	200 0 0
Krishnajee Luxmon	15 0 0
Colonel Law	5 0 0
Jaitpore Contribution	437 0 0
Colonel Mayle	20 0 0
Major Gordon	10 0 0
Captain Ketchen	5 0 0
Lieut. Stevenson	5 0 0
C. Macnaghten	50 0 0
S. W. Pundit	25 0 0
Captain Sa mon	25 0 0
Anun D ckrai	15 0 0
Anun Choonilall	10 0 0
M. A. Turkud	15 0 0
European and Native officers of the 7th Regiment N.I.	161 8 0
The State of Rajkote	159 0 0
Captain Phillipps	100 0 0
Anun Bhimjee Morarjee	10 0 0
A Hindoo Gentleman	50 0 0
H. H. Tukhut Sinhjee of Bhownuggur	3,000 0 0
E. H. Farmer, C. S.	100 0 0
Gowrieshunkur Oodeyshunker	150 0 0
Samuldass Purmanundass	50 0 0
Lyndon	20 0 0
Vidyaram Motecram	15 0 0
Hurid s Veharidass	10 0 0
Mr. Burjorjee Bayanjee	20 0 0
Bulwuntrao Rowjee	10 0 0
Govindram	10 0 0
Buggoosa Dhurbuddass	200 0 0
Limree Contribution	350 0 0
State of Gondul	157 0 0
Rajkoomar College	121 0 0
Exchange in favour	28 12 0
	4,677 4 0
Collector of Ahmednuggur	700 0 0
J. Flynn	100 0 0
Subscriptions through Collector of Broach	4,000 0 0
Narayen Mahadeo Purmanund	105 0 0
Subscriptions through Collector of Nassick	450 0 0
Pahlenpo r Durbar	150 0 0
Subscriptions through Master Attendant	33 0 0
Vaccination Establishment Eastern Guzerat Circle	111 13 1
Political Resident, Aden	748 1 7
Chief of Bhore	211 14 0
Collector of Khandesh	2,000 0 0
Secretary Swasoodhurnotejuk Mundalace	22 8 0
Master Builder's Department, Dockyard	408 14 3
Secretaries Ahmedabad Committee	500 0 0
Nanabhoy Cowasjee, Foundar of Dhundhooks	25 0 0
Subscriptions through Political Agent Mahikanta	1,344 9 7
Subscriptions through Collector of Kanara	669 0 0
Byramjee Jee ceebhoy	500 0 0
Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda	84 4 0
Radhunpore Dunbar	200 0 0
Secretary Bengal Relief Fund Committee, Poona	3,000 0 0
Subscriptions through Political Agent, Rewakanthi	1,539 0 1
	Rupees...1,20,618 15 4

RAGOONATH NANABHOY,
Secretary Eastern India Famine Relief Fund Sub-Committee
Bombay, 4th June 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. F. P. F. BRETT'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL. (Established 1871). Junction of Falkland Road and Foras Road.

EUROPEAN Nurse Wanted, capable of the charge of young Children. To reside in Bombay. Apply by letter to "D. O. R.," Malabar Hotel Breach Candy, Bombay.

LOST, a black Retriever DOG. Any person taking the same to Mr. SMITH, Apollo Lunder, will be rewarded.

VAUGHAN-JONES, "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at 5, WATER LANE, LOND

COMMERCIAL

THU

The Bo… discount… per cent., a moderate… with… Dhollera and… Bhownuggur… exports to… Great Britain… on the corres-… ponding date last … Uplands in New York has declined to … and "Futures" are reported … to … cent per lb. lower. Nothing is said as to Liverpool prices, but Reuter's closing message of yesterday shows a decline of 1/16d. in spot quotations for Fair Dhollera, Fair Oomrawutee, and Good Fair Machine Ginne Broach; and …d. for Fair Dhollera to arrived April-May shipment.

The allotment of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £115,000 to Calcutta and £5,000 to Madras, at an average rate of 1s. 10·32d., and £80,000 to Bombay at 1s. 10·38d. per rupee as against an average of 1s. 10·62d. all round at the last fortnightly bidding.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in sterling to-day have been extremely limited, very few bills having been offered. We quote Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 1s. 10 11/16d. to 1/32d.; Credits 1s. 10 7/8d.; Documents 1s. 10 15/16d. per rupee. Reduced rates for Council bills having been discounted before-hand had little effect on the market, but the news from Calcutta of the Bank of Bengal rates of discount having been lowered two per cent. has imparted an easier feeling, which will probably lead to still cheaper money rates, the Bank of Bombays alteration of one per cent. on Wednesday having been generally considered as merely a half measure. On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions, and we still quote demand at 100 5/16 and 60 days' sight at 99 7-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER again shows a firmer tendency, and business has been done at an advance of ¼ per cent. on yesterday's rates, the closing quotations to-day being—Fours Rs.104½; Fours and a half Rs. 105½; Fives and a half Rs. 108¾.

SHARES continue remarkably active, a large speculative business going forward at advancing prices. There has not been quite so much doing in Bank of Bombay and Land shares to-day, speculators having given their attention more to Spinning and Weaving property, in which the improvement is material. The leading quotations are :—

New Bank of Bombay	802½
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	400
National Bank of India	127
Colaba Land Company	1,425
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	130
Mazagon Land Company	950
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	399
Apollo Press Company	4,450
Colaba Press Company	3,200
Fort Press Co.	4,600
Mofussil Press and G. Co.	590
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,600
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,975
Bombay United	1,420
Broach Mills	290
Dharamsey Spinning	1,800
Great Eastern	1,310
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,470
Khandesh Spinning	1,300
Manockjee Petit's	1,435
Morarjee Spinning	1,500
Oriental	4,200
Royal	2,725
Soondercbas Spinning	1,750

IN COTTON the transactions have been insignificant, dealers being occupied in getting their stocks into godown, while exporters in the face of the discouraging advices from Liverpool and the uncertain state of the weather are not disposed to operate to any extent. What little enquiry there is runs chiefly on the better kinds of Dhollera and Bhownuggur, which being scarce and wanted to complete shipments command previous prices. Other descriptions are nominally Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, but quotations are of little service owing to the irregularity of the quality offering.

FREIGHTS are extrem ly dull for sailing vessels, relets being offered at £2-12 6 to £2-15 per ton. Steamers are also quieter at £3-3 9 to £3-5 for Liverpool.

IN PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is nothing whatever doing, and prices are quite nominal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PERSIA, under Italian Colors, left Suez at 9 P. M. on Wednesday.

THE ship PEMBROKESHIRE, 720 tons, Captain S Wilkinson, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 4,210 bales cotton, and 265 cwts. horns.

THE B. I. S.N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Captain Caldecott and servant. Col. J. M. Greig and two servants, and Mr. R. B. Henderson. For Bushire.—Mr. Hotz For Bussorah.—Mr. R. C. Kenn, Mr. E. Bibby, and Messrs. Tyebjhoy and three friends. For different ports —Forty-nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s GOLCONDA, 1909 tons, Captain W. W. Pentiman, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Aden and Suez (May 22nd), with the English mail, and the following cargo :—394 packages cotton, 63 packages yarns, 193 packages unknown, 2 cases boots. 6 cases nets, 1 case elastic webs, 4 cases haberdashery, 4 bales woollens, 1 box books, 63 boxes specie, 2 cases glass buttons, 1 cases artificer, 1 case optical instruments, 2 cases gold thread, 5 cases wine, 51 cases beads, 64 old Coile tubes, 9 packages drugs 1 case lappet, 1 case cotton sample, 15 barrels flour, 36 packages sheils, 3 packages bhyasbole, and 76 packages for transhipment for different ports.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	India(s)	Henderson	P. Gulf via K rrachee
	Ashgrove	McLaren	Liverpool.

The ship Pembrokeshire, Wilkinson, to Havre, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Golconda, to Aden & Suez
Steamer Marina, to Liverpool.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
27 Adelaide, ship, Arcus, from Liverpool.
28 Kwang Tung, B M, Elt n, from Perim.
May 4 Ahbon, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
13 Kilmorven, ss, Thurston. from London.
13 Godavery, ss, Mortamoral, from Mauritius.
16 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
16 H Soule, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
19 Euphrates, ss, from Bombay.
20 Ochoes, ss, Bakker. from Newdeep.
20 Chancellor, ss, Renaldo, from Rangoon.
20 Rocca, ss, Rebegone, from Calcutta.
20 Irrawady, ss, P lson, from Rangoon.
20 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from London.
20 Orchis, ss, Lucas, from Bombay.
20 Blythwood, ss, Miller, from Bombay.
20 Java, ss, Gallardo, from Batavi .
21 Diomed, ss, Jackson, from Shanghai.
21 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, from alcutta.
23 Attila, ship, Dianed, from Newcastle.
23 Menelaus, ss, Pexton. from Liverpool.
29 Mesopotamia, ss Phillips, from London.
22 Horse Guards, ss, Hill. from Bombay.
28 Pelhe, ss, Meldyan, from Marseilles.
28 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, fr m Bombay.
28 Tiwon, ss, Brown, from London.
28 Blythwood, ss, Miller, from Sea.
28 Cammarian, ss, Hotton, fr m Bombay.
28 Midlothian, ss, Thomson, fr m Bombay.
28 Ramow, ss, Courtenay, from Liverpool.
28 Lewanee, ss, Dodero, from Genoa.
28 Deerbound, ss, from Dartmouth.
28 Lounais, ss, Drydan, fr m Cardiff.
28 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
28 De hi, ss, Lee. from Bombay.
28 Loan, ss, Otamo, from Liverpool.
28 Mor golia, ss, Coleman, London.
28 Anbelo, ss, Abarra, from London.

DEPARTURES.

May.
13 Chancellor, ss, Reynaldo, to Port Sai l
13 Irrawady, s., P lson, to London.
13 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.
13 Ochoes, ss, Baker, to Batavia.
13 Orchis, ss, Lucas, to Liverpool.
13 Java, ss, Gallardo, to Newdeep.
13 Diomed, ss, Jackson, to London.
13 Kwang Tung B M, Elton, to Perim.
13 Euphrates, ss, to Zanzibar.
13 Rocca, ss, Rebegone, Marseilles.
13 Menelaus, ss, Pexton, to China.
13 Mangalore ss, Thurston, Australia.
13 Blythwood, ss, Meller, to Marseilles.
13 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Suez.
13 Mesopotamia, ss, Phillips, to Persian Gulf.
13 Ochoes, ss, Maadian, to China.
13 Wimbledon, ss, Watson, to Liverpool.
13 Tiwon, ss, Brown, to Calcutta.
13 Gabriel, ss, Hutton, to Havre.
13 Orontes, ss, Hill, to Havre.
13 Midlothian, ss, Thomson, to Liverpool.
13 Ramow, ss, Courtenay, to Shanghai.
13 Little Ship, Arcus, to Rangoon.
13 Java, ss, Mortamoral, Mauritius.
13 Pelhe, ss, Miller, to Marseilles.
13 Lewanee, ss, Dodero, to C lcutta.
13 Loan, ss, to Zanzibar,
13 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Suez.
13 Loan, ss, Otamo, to Liverpool.
13 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Bombay,
27 Anbelo, ss, Abarra, to Singapore.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

…s, Stedney, from Bombay.
…ne, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
…dale, ss, Gray, from l om say.
…s, ship, Diomed, from Newcastle.
Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
Delhi, ss, Lee, f om Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—4TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palermo s, 20 cases varnish, R Angus and Co.
Marina s, 900 bundles hoop iron, 4 casks iron washers, and 20 plates iron, Hurridass Jairam; 3,603 bundles hoop iron, Khimjee Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotsford s, 30 cases champagne, C Bounnevialle and Co.; 100 kegs shot, Soonnar Veera; 5 casks tallow, M M Mody and Co.; 5 casks rosin, Heerjeebhoy Coorjee.
Milford, 195 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.
Pemrokeshire, 4 casks hardware, F A Noordin.

FROM GENOA.

Asia s, 10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Lochness, 100 bales cotton, W. & A Graham and Co.
East, 998 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Jane Law, 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co; 700 bundles linseed, John Campbell and Co.
Jean Ingelow, 193 bales cotton, Bhimjee Samjee and Co; 37 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, the L. A. and A. Co; 72 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 28 bales cotton. Sewlall Motilall; 612 bundles galls, Nurpall Lalljee; 81 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahdewdass.
Lebanon, 600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 600 bundles myrabollams, Dayal Dharsee; 70 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Arbitrator s, 45 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Megjee Narrondjee; 30 bales skins, Joosub Hajee Gonney.
West Stanley s, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghton 90 f bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 40 bales cotton, Khimjee Mooljee; 101 bales cotton, Nutheo Shoondarjee; 89 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Mahableshwur, 302 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s, 78 pieces E. teeth, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 24 cases mother o' pearl shells, Mahomedbhoy Corjee; 11 bundles and 50 pieces E. teeth, Capoorchund Canjee; 26 boxes dry ginger, Mooljee Govindjee; 181 pieces and 7 bundles E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebraim.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso s, 1 bale cotton, L. Sibille and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Calypso s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 101 bales cotton, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FOR HAVRE

Jane, 100 bales cotton, H. Cleson and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AN excellent valise-knapsack has been invented by Captain Cragg, Rifle Brigade, Adjutant of the West Kent Militia, which is in every sense a vast improvement upon that now in use. The advantages of Captain Cragg's invention are seven in number, viz., 1. It removes all pressure from every part of the body. 2. When not in use it is so adapted as to form a shelter trench. 3. It admits of the reconstruction of all old packs at the cost of but a few shillings. 4. It can be put on and taken off by the soldier unassisted. 5. It can be used with or without a great-coat, or the great-coat can be worn over it. 6. There are only three straps. 7. The weight is 3 lb. 5 oz. less than any other pack.

Crimean officers and Naval officers who have been on the East India station will hear with regret of the death of Captain William Hales Franklyn, Her Majesty's Chief Civil Commissioner administering the government of Seychelles. Captain Franklyn rendered good service to the Army during the Russian war, was publicly thanked for it, and was reckoned among the late Lord Clyde's friends. He was conspicuous for gallantry during the night of the great gale of Balaklava, when he went over the rocks with ropes to rescue the shipwrecked crews. For this he received a service of plate from the North of Europe Steamship Company. The gallant officer died at his post from the effects of the climate. By his untiring energy the colony of Seychelles has in five years gradually risen; it has a doubled revenue; and a splendid pier (the Franklyn Pier) has been built for the accommodation of the Royal Navy.

Our regiments of Lancers are still encumbered with the antiquated muzzle-loading percussion horse-pistol, weighing 3 lbs. 7 oz., which we referred to some months ago. We owed much of our success on our march to Coomassie to the miserable fire-arms of our enemies—the wounds they inflicted at very trifling distances often proving most insignificant. Our Lancers, if attacked anywhere except in the open field, would now be about as powerless as our Ashantee foes. If we are not misinformed, at Cannock Chase last year, when an unfortunate horse which had broken its leg had to be put out of its misery, this was only effected after repeated discharges from one of these useless weapons, which, for lack of obsolete ammunition, had to be loaded with powder and pebbles. Is it too much to hope that ere long we may hear of these five magnificent regiments being properly armed with a useful breech-loading revolver?

In our last issue we called attention to the hardships inflicted on officers holding local rank in India who find themselves superseded by much younger men the moment they embark on their return voyage; and we must now show the greater injustice inflicted on officers, who as old Captains serving in India with the local rank of Major may retire from the Service by the sale of their commissions, and who at once find themselves not only deprived of the field officer's rank they held in India, but also, except by courtesy, of their very titles of Captain, the power of appearing in a uniform, (on which to wear the medals they may have earned), and the retention of their names in the Army List, while they have the mortification of seeing … [illegible] … perhaps, by the merest boy, their very … the soldier :—"Blankshire Militia. Captain M. … resigns commission; also is granted the honorary rank of Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of his regiment on his retirement." In addition to this, Major M—retains his name in the "Army List," though he may, if his regiment has not been embodied, not have done during his whole period of service soldiering of as many months as the unfortunate old Linesman may have served years in different parts of the world. A short time ago, if the Duke of Cambridge had not granted the brevet of Major on the retirement of such a fine soldier as Captain Knox, V.C., of the Rifle Brigade, that officer would have left the Army as a civilian. And since his case two or three others have occurred in which the same charity has been shown. In common justice, we think that the same length of service that entitles the Militia officer to the advantages we have enumerated should carry on retirement the same boon to the Regular soldier; and we trust that the attention of Parliament may be called to the anomaly, with a view to its rectification—a matter easily done, and without any expense to the country.

The Secretary of State has approved the following instructions in reference to enlistment, re-engagements, and extension of Army service under Sections 4 and 6 of the Army Enlistment Act, 1870. Recruits may be enlisted for long or short service in such proportions as may from time to time be directed by the Adjutant-General. For Cavalry—Long service, i.e., for 12 years' Army service; or, short service, i.e., for 8 years' Army service and 4 years' Reserve service. Artillery—Long service, i.e., for 12 years' Army service; or, short service, i.e., for 8 years' Army service and 4 years' Reserve service. Engineers—Long service, i.e., for 12 years' Army service; or, short service, i.e., for 8 years's Army service and 4 years' Reserve service. Infantry—Long service, i.e., for 12 years' Army service, or, short service, i.e., for 6 years' Army service and six years' Reserve service. Army Service Corps—Long service, i.e., for 12 years' Army service; or, short service, i.e., for 6 years' Army service and 6 years Reserve service. Army Hospital Corps—Long service, i.e., for 12 years' Army service. Colonial Corps—Long service, i.e., for 12 years' Army service. Within such limits as may from time to time be prescribed, soldiers may, on the recommendation of their commanding officers, and with their own free assent, after three years' Army service, pass to the Reserve, and complete in that force the unexpired portion of their engagement. Until further orders, recruits may be enlisted for one or other of the several regiments, brigades, and corps specified below :—a. Regiments of Household Troops—Cavalry. Infantry. b. The Royal Regiment of Artillery. c. The Corps of Royal Engineers. d. Cavalry Regiments. e. Infantry Brigades of Sub-districts. f. Army Service Corps. g. Army Hospital Corps. h. Colonial Regiments. Recruits enlisted at the head-quarters of an Infantry regiment will be enlisted for the sub-district brigade to which the regiment belongs, and they are liable to serve with either of the Line battalions which compose this brigade. They cannot be transferred to serve in any other brigade without their own consent. Recruits who are enlisted in a sub-district may enlist either—a. For the brigade of the sub-district in which they engage. b. For a brigade belonging to any other sub-district for which recruiting is open. c. For any other corps for which recruiting is open. Recruits, if they wish it, may also enlist for general service, in which case they will be posted to any Infantry brigade, Cavalry regiment, or corps of the arm of the service for which they enlist. Recruits enlisted under the above conditions when once posted to an Infantry brigade, Cavalry regiment, or corps, will not subsequently be liable to be transferred to any other brigade, regiment or corps, without their own consent, except in the cases provided for by the 7th and 11th sections of the Army Enlistment Act, 1870. But this regulation will not apply to men enlisted for general service, as schoolmasters, in the Corps of Armourers, for the School of Musketry, or for the band of the Royal Military College. Any soldier who, having enlisted subsequent to the passing of the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, shall have completed 11 years' Army service, or years in certain cases when ordered for foreign service, may, with the consent of his commanding officer, or other competent military authority, be re-engaged for such a period as shall complete 21 years in Her Majesty's service Soldiers enlisted for short service who are non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, or men likely to make good non-commissioned officers, may at any time after the expiration of the first three years' service in the Army, if specially recommended, extend their Army service, to complete 12 years' service with the colours. Clause 48, Army Circulars, 1873, is cancelled

ARRIVALS—JUNE 3.

Robertson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Apthorp, Lieut., 108th Regt., from sick leave, from England.
Campbell, Lieut., Beng l R. H. A., on duty, from England.
Ruttledge, Captain, Bengal 37th Regt., on duty, from England.
Birch, Captain, 9th Regt. N. I., from sick leave, from England.
Samsells, Captain, Bengal 37th Pioneers, on duty, from England.
Mayne, Captain, Governor's body guard, from leave, from England.
Dunne, Lieut., 2nd Queen's, from leave, from England.

JUNE 4th.

Wood, Lieut. Bengal 10th Hussars, to join, from Belgaum.
Anderson, Vet Surg 1st class, 18th Bde R. A. on sick leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 3.

Gibbs, Major, 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Matheran.
Whittle, Lieut., 2nd Queen's, on leave, to Matheran.

JUNE 4.

Mulcaster, Colonel, Madras 3rd Regt L. C, to join, to Saugor.
Caldecott, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Hyderabad (Sind.)
Robertson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.
Greig, Lieut Col, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 3rd June, 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

28th Regt N I—Colonel E L Scott, officiating Commandant, to Grenadiers, to be Commandant, vice Colonel Briggs, deceased.

1st Grenadiers N I—Colonel F E Francis, Offg Comdt, 28th N I, to officiate as Comdt

3rd Regt N L I—Major J Hobson, Staff Corps, to officiate] as 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Col Bowen proceeded on furlough.

17th Regt N I (1st Beloch Batn) Maj Tanner, offg Wing officer, to officiate as second in Comd, and Capt Nicholson, 1st Wing officer, in succession to Lieut Col Hogg, offg as Comdt.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut E B Cake (A Batry 18th Brigade) from 28th April to 27th October 1874 in England on medl certificate:—

55th Foot—Lieut A J obling, to England, per P. and O. Steamer, from date of departure, to appea. before a medl board :—

68th Foot—Sub Lieut R E N Thomas, to remain at Poorundhur, from 25th May to 3rd June 1874, on medl certificate, in extension.

106th Foot—Lieut J M Wray (attached to 1st Light Cavalry) to remain at Mahableshwar and in Deccan from 1st to 6th June 1874, on medl certificate in extension.

3rd Sind Horse—Lieut E D N Smithe, 1st Squadron Subaltern, six months from date of departure, to Bombay to study the native language.

17th Regt N I—Lieut H R D Thomas, from 24th May 1874, to 25th May 1874, on private affairs in extension of previ-ge leave.

Ar y Medl Dept—Surgn M-j A J Ferguson, to England, per P. and O. Steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medl board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 4th.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn E Colson are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Genl Dept.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate :—

Capt H French, S C, Gr Mr 11th N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs :—

Maj T J T Ross, Bo S C, Dep y Colr, 1st Class, Sind.

The services of Lieut E L Elliot, 1st Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Department.

Conductor Robert Barton, of the Ordnance Department, is granted the invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem in India.

The services of Capt W H J Stopford are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Col from the date specified, subject to Her Majest's approval :—

Major Ingram Francis Chapman, S C, 27th May 1874.

The following Order is confirmed :—

Sind Frontier Force Order dated Jacobabad, 14th May 1874, appointing Capt McNeil, 3rd Sind Horse, to officiate as Supt of Bazaars during the absence of Capt Peat at Garrison Instruction.

Surgn-Maj W E Caird, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj G L Warden assumed charge of the Office of Boundary Comr in Kattywar on the 18th May.

Lieut W B Ferrel assumed charge of the Office of Adjt, Kolhapur Infantry, an ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 23rd May.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A P Woodburn, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Mag of the First Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col E L Taverner, Acting Supt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, has been appointed Asst Colr in the Districts of Poona, Sholapur, and Nasik, from the 1st instant.

Mr J L Johnston, Actg Second Asst Collr of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H K Dimsey, Asst cupt, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of leave for four months, on sick certificate.

Mr H M Grant, Asst Settlement Officer, Poona and Nasik Revenue survey, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

Col J T Francis, Survey and Settlement Comr, Northern Division, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him from the 29th ideni.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn E Colson to act as Civil Surgn of Kaiwar until further orders.

Surgn-Maj W P Partridge, Presidency Surgn, Third District, is allowed to prepare to leave not exceeding one month from the 10th ultimo.

Surgn-Maj G Y Hunter to perform Dr Partridge's duties during his absence, or until further orders.

Mr Venayck Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, is allowed an extension for one month of the privilege leave of absence granted to him under Government Notification dated the 6th ultimo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W H Haydon, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee, from Lieut-Col A U H Finch, R E, on the forenoon of the 15th Apr l 1874.

Maj W Manson, R E, is posted, as a temporary arrangement, to the Kurrachee Harbour Works and appointed Act Supt.

Lieut Col I M Greig, B E, is appointed Actg Ex Engr, Lower and Central Sind.

His Ex the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm Mr J E Whitehead, M A, Assoc M C E, Ex Engr, Second grade, as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgns I B Lyon and W Gray respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Chemistry and of Medical Jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College on the 18th May before office hours.

Mr R G Oxenham has assumed charge of his actieg appointment as Principal and Professor of Logic, Elphinstone College, on the 21st May, before office hours.

Mr Narayan Daji, G G M C, has been appointed Actg Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Dr W Gray, or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—5TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas and Lynch.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchundes v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

580-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v Moolchund Joharimull—Pestonjee Kawasjee.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vuluibdas Harjivundas and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Crawford and Bowrey.

635-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Crustna Laud and others v Jethi Raga and others—Khunderao.

135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin, &c. v Fakirsaheb bin Meya, &c —Dr. Dallas.

1142-68—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kerkor Ekilik J, &c. v the Rt. Hon. Sir S. Northcote—Mr. Hearn.

71-73—Cowasjee and Bowrey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Asaria Poonjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

75-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ghanjee Mahomed Abdoola v Hajee Adum Hajee Jacob—Shapoorjee and Thacordass.

120-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abdoo Taleb Babani v Chaganbhoy Hemchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

122-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abdool Taleb Babani v Chaganbhoy Hemchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

156-73—Shapoorjee and Thacordass—Vithuldass Jairam v Bhimjee Girdhur and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey &c.

160-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Dhurumsey Valubdass and another v Purshotom Ludha—Crawford and Bowrey.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Premjee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v. Morarjee Gocouldass S. and W. Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

815-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Begum Fatma Sooltan v. Ramabhoy Bomanjee—Chalk and Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

729-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Memon Hajee Suliman Tyab v Memon Esak Khanmahomed and another—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanji e Hormusjee P v Navazbai, widow—Crawford and Bowrey.

382-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuc Ramchundr v Hiramull Jaichund and another.

369-72—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Luckmidas Hunsraj v Corsondas Madhowdas.

57-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narandas Chelaram v Tooleydas Sevakram—Prescot and Winter.

28-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Vithuldas Sobharam v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WYATT—SMITH—May 30th, at Panchgunny, by the Revd W. L. Eames, Ellen Marlow Smith, to Alexander George Wyatt, of the Topographical Survey.—No cards.

DEATH.

BUTLER—May 24th, at Aden, Charles Dudley St. Leger Yates, the dearly beloved child of Captain Butler, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 17 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1874.

IT is said that there is no intention to make any alteration in the system which both our Railway Companies have for some years past adopted for the removal of goods from either terminus. This decision of the authorities does not, however, remove the cause of complaint which the merchants have constantly urged, and in a variety of ways have pointed out, as interfering with the profits of their trade and as being at the same time opposed to the increase of traffic on both the Railways. The determination of the Railway Agents ought not, however, to be considered sufficient to prevent the agitation of the subject in dispute, though it very often has that effect in India; but at home the contrary result takes place, for the refusal of officials to entertain rational counsels inspires reformers there with fresh energy, which they take care to exercise till the end they have in view is secured. Persistency such as this should be the characteristic of the Bombay merchants till they obtain the abolition of the agency for removing goods by contract with the individual who is called the Carting Agent, and it is, we believe, probable that there will yet be a display of energy in opposition to the obstinate adherence of the railway authorities to this absurd system till it is finally numbered amongst the things that have been.

In Bombay the monopoly of the Carting Agency has been assuaged by the presentation by the G. I. P. Railway to the merchants of 9 annas a ton when they ought to receive 12 annas if they remove their goods themselves, the balance of 3 annas being retained either for the benefit of the Railway Company or the Carting Agent; but it is not apparent which of the two, though we might conjecture that the former mulcts the merchants out of that sum, and hands over the privilege to the Carting Agent on all other occasions. It should be explained that the G. I. P. Railway allow merchants who remove their own goods-9 annas per ton, which may be perhaps considered the actual contract rate with the Carting Agent, but which is really nothing of the kind; it would be so if the 3 annas above alluded to were allowed the merchants in addition to the 9 annas so graciously offered. The G. I. P. Railway in this way does a very quiet little extra business on its own account, which has certainly the appearance of being an unjust imposition on the merchants; but as it is enveloped in the total of the many terminal charges, and appears in the form of a gratuitous concession to the public, the merchants fail to perceive the character of the transaction, and are deluded with the idea that they have the actual contract rate paid to the Carting Agent for the removal of each ton of their goods liberally allowed them by the Railway Company, whereas in reality they are "done" out of 3 annas a ton as completely as if they were compelled to pay that sum as a fee every time a ton of their goods left the station compound.

The B. B. and C. I Railway, however, scorns to act in any such petty pilfering style as this, and refuses all concessions to the merchants, making them pay the full sum which that Company has agreed by contract to pay the Carting Agent of 12 annas per ton, and which is double the actual cost of removing a ton of goods from the Colaba terminus to the Cotton Green, supposing the merchants did that work themselves. The monopoly thus established is made agreeable to the public by the practice of mixing up the rates charged by the Carting Agent with the terminal charges imposed by the Railway Company, and in this hand-and-glove style the "pretty penny" belonging to the Carting Agent is secured to that fortunate individual, whose income from the B. B. and C. I. Railway alone has been estimated at about four thousand rupees a month, and, as he is the Carting Agent to the G. I. P. Railway as well, the curious may speculate as to his probable receipts from that source. There are branch establishments of the Carting Agency, on the Baroda line, at Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad, and at those places the tyranny of the system is felt; but at Surat a very "artful dodge" has lately been discovered, which the Carting Agent has successfully played off on the merchants of that ancient city, and which has led to the preferring of certain charges which the Company is now called upon to pay. In the years 1872 and 1873 the Carting Agent at Surat informed the merchants that they could remove their goods from the station in their own carts if they wished to do so, but that they must allow him to retain 1½ pies per Indian maund out of the four pies per Indian maund which the Company had agreed by contract to pay him. The Surat merchants agreed to this arrangement, as they thus were allowed 2½ pies per Indian maund for the goods they removed in their own carts. They have since found out that the Carting Agent, in those very years, had contracted with the Company to receive 7 pies per Indian maund and not 4 pies; they, therefore, now want to have the difference, or 3 pies per Indian maund, returned to them. The Surat merchants have still another demand to make on account of this same Carting Agency; for this year the contract rate paid to the Carting Agent is 5½ pies per Indian maund, and the whole of that sum they have to pay whether they remove their own goods themselves or not. The Company will not make any reduction at all, nor the Carting Agent either; but the Surat merchants have resolved to remove their own goods in their own carts, and they have, therefore, paid the full terminal charges, and the Carting Agent or the Railway Company have pocketed 5½ pies per Indian maund more than either of them is justly entitled to. Here is a system then for removing goods from the station kept in existence, contrary to the wishes of the best customers of the railway, and even in spite of them, and deliberately forced upon them the profits from which either the Company or the Carting Agent wrongfully enjoys. On what conceivable grounds is such a system kept alive? A column of conjectures might be easily printed, but not one of them would supply even a plausible reason for maintaining the system for a single day. The Carting Agency has been allowed to creep into the management of the Railway Companies in Bombay, but instead of assisting the traffic on the lines as it was expected to do and facilitating the trade of the city it is a serious hindrance to the traffic and is costly and obstructive

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and heavy. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat, and prices drooping.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been flat and little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 1¾d.

The Market rate of discount is 3 per cent.

3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94¼.
Bar Silver	58 9/16.

The sum of £165,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Midlothian and Horse Guards.

LONDON, 3RD JUNE, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull, Surats irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 9/16d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92 5/8.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94¼.
Bar Silver	58 9/16.

The sum of £132,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, and the sum of £200,000 has been withdrawn from the same Bank for Alexandria.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE will hold a levée at the Council House, Poona, on Saturday the 13th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

THE P. and O. steam-ship Golconda, which brought the English mails on Wednesday evening, encountered rough monsoon weather and high seas when 500 miles from Bombay.

THE Telegraph Office at Nellore is to be closed. It has been found a complete failure financially, and there is no present prospect of any improvement in that respect. The loss in one year has amounted to Rs. 1,402.

OUR advertisement columns contain the fourth list of subscriptions in this Presidency for the Eastern India Famine Relief Fund. The sum of Rs. 85,000 has already been sent to Calcutta and Rs. 15,000 to Allahabad. The total subscriptions up to date amount to Rs. 1,20,618-15 4.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:—"I write to call your attention to a mistake, or rather omission, in the last para. of a letter from your occasional correspondent from Poona. The water works and pipe-laying are under the subordinate superintendence of the gentlemen you mention—the arrangement and designs of the Poona water supply being executed by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona."

THE *Madras Times* relates that two attempts were made to stop a carriage driving towards St. Thome on Monday night. The object, it is supposed, was to get possession of a box which was upon the carriage, and the scoundrels evidently only caught sight of the lady on the back seat when they made their attempt. The sudden appearance of a gentleman sitting on the front seat disconcerted them, putting one, a native, to precipitate flight into a neighbouring cocoanut tope, and causing the other, a European, to withdraw into the shadow of a wall whence he had emerged.

A REVISED classification of the employés in the several offices of the Military Finance establishment in Madras has just been made public. Forty-four persons are to be discharged, by which a saving of some two thousand rupees a month will be accomplished. Still further reductions, it is said, are contemplated in the several offices, vacancies which may occur will not be filled up; and further, the pay of the Head Assistant to the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts is to be lowered from five to three hundred rupees after the incumbency of the present occupant of the post ceases.

WE are again without a portion of our Calcutta dák. Our letters were duly delivered yesterday, but no newspapers came to hand. On enquiry at the Post Office we were informed that the bag containing newspapers had been left behind, somewhere or another. These interruptions of the regular course of post have occurred more than once of late, and it appears to us that the use of a little care would prevent them in many cases. It certainly seems that there must be gross mismanagement on somebody's part that a bag with newspapers—no doubt a bulky one—should be overlooked.

KHANDALLA was visited with a heavy thunderstorm on Wednesday afternoon and rain fell abundantly for some two hours. There had been a heavy fog hanging about over the Ghats throughout the day. The rain commenced about two o'clock and lasted until four, and late in the evening the weather cleared up; yesterday morning being bright and pleasant. Two persons are reported to have been slightly injured by the lightning. On Tuesday also, we learn, there was a heavy thunderstorm at Poorundhur, and the Roman Catholic Chapel was struck by lightning, some of the windows and a part of the wall being damaged.

A SERIOUS accident is reported at Secunderabad. It appears that a man of H. M.'s 107th Regiment kept a trap for trapping all kinds of vermin, and wishing to rid it of some unpleasant odour he wetted some powder, which not igniting fast enough to suit him, he applied a bottle filled with powder to the igniting powder, which of course at once exploded, bursting the bottle and forcing the holder of the same four or five yards against a wall on the opposite side of the verandah, dangerously cutting his hand and frightfully burning his body and face and singeing his hair. A second man who happened to be looking on shared a similar or worse fate. Both men were at once conveyed to hospital, where they are lying in a precarious condition. An enquiry has been instituted, but the result has not yet been made known.

THERE has been a strike amongst the letter-carriers, jemadars, and peons in the Madras General Post Office in consequence, it appears, of an order emanating from the Postmaster that they should wear a uniform, the cost of which, some 15 rupees, was to be borne by themselves, the amount to be deducted by instalments of two rupees monthly from their salaries. The men very naturally considered this an injustice, and after conferring together they determined to resist the order and conveyed that determination to the Postmaster and denied that he had any right to make any such deductions from their pay. On the 1st instant accordingly the whole of the letter-carriers and peons declined to receive their pay, unless in full, and were threatened with dismissal in consequence, but, they, no doubt, knowing the inconvenience which the Department would suffer by their loss in so sudden a manner, remained firm in their determination, and the Postmaster finally withdrew the objectionable order, the men resuming their usual avocations.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg, dated the 30th ult., in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says that the scientific expedition of the Geographical Society, which was to proceed to the Amoo Darya, under the direction of the Grand Duke Nicolas, seems likely to come to an untimely end. The expedition was to have left on the proceding Sunday, but the preparations were not sufficiently advanced, and it was found at the last moment that the sum of 20,000 roubles, which was appropriated for its expenses, would not be sufficient, so that the departure of the expedition has been postponed *sine die*. The plan for the organization of the Government of Turkestan will probably meet with a similar fate, as it has been very unfavourably criticised by persons who have had practical experience of Central Asian affairs, and the Government has decided, before submitting it to the Council of State, to call for reports upon it from the governors of districts in various parts of the Empire. The committees which have examined the plan in the various Government departments have made so many objections to it that in any case important modifications will be necessary before it can be approved. A Commission has been appointed by the Emperor to revise the law relative to Russian subjects who become naturalized in another country. Under the code of 1866 this is absolutely forbidden; a Russian must always remain a Russian, even if he lives abroad and has settled there. Any one who breaks through this rule is to be deprived of all his political rights and sentenced to perpetual banishment from the Empire, and if he returns he is to be exiled to Siberia. As usual with laws of this kind, the above regulation was in practice pretty frequently departed from, several persons having obtained the "special permission" of the Emperor to become the subjects of another country. The Commission, after examining the codes of various European States on this subject, has recommended that in future naturalization in a foreign country should be permitted on certain conditions, and that after a certain period of absence persons so naturalized should be allowed to return. Great concessions are being made to the various nationalities in the Empire in order to reconcile them to the new military law. The Tartars in the Crimea have at length been persuaded by Prince Woronzoff to abandon their intention of emigrating to Turkey, and they have now been informed that, as a reward for their willingness to remain, special Mabommedan cavalry regiments are to be formed for them, so as to enable them to fulfil all the requirements of their religion and national customs. They are even not to wear the Russian uniform, but their national costume—a concession which has produced great satisfaction among them. The Bashkits in the government of Ufa are also to form light cavalry regiments of their own, and, in order to move the more rapidly, they are not to be accompanied by commissariat waggons or beasts of burden, but to carry their provisions in a bag attached to their saddle, according to their usual custom. Special regulations have also been made with regard to their rations and quarters.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, 3RD JUNE.

SOME of us have been anxiously looking over your paper of late to find what news there might be of the coming rains.

We had a false alarm here the beginning of last week, and people were saying the monsoon had burst at Ratnagherry, and that it might be expected here in a day or so. Some timid souls went down in consequence of this news, and so have missed some delightful days. However, up to yesterday we had been hoping we were going to have another ten days or more of fine weather, as last night was the first real demonstration of the approach of the enemy. Yesterday afternoon we heard thunder in the distance, but the evening here was fine. At 2 o'clock this morning there was a regular downpour of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. Lucky are those who have a good roof over their heads. This bungalow lets in water like a sieve, and those who were not awakened by the thunder last night were roused by a shower bath that they would gladly have postponed until daylight. The woe-begone faces of our servants this morning told a tale of deluge in their quarters too.

About 7 this morning the rain ceased, and in spite of the warnings of a maiden aunt that the droppings of the trees would be as bad as rain," we started for a ride, and had two most delightful hours. The roads were well washed, and with a cloudy sky and delicious breeze we had a splendid round. The view from Porcupine Point would, I should think, have defied even the brush of a Turner or Tennant. It is a grand view at all times, but this morning with Panorama dark and bold on one side and the grand mass of hills and vales on the other side, with white clouds lying here and there like snow and the bright sunlight on the plains beneath, made one of the most remarkable pictures I have ever seen. Although we were two hours out we did not meet anyone. Those who delight in lovely scenery should be up and out early after a storm here, and they will be well repaid.

Since I wrote the above we have had a heavy storm of about an hour's duration. Our afternoon tea to-day has reminded me of Mr. Quilp's entertainment to Samuel and Sally Brass in the arbour when the rain splashed into their tea-cups and trickled down their backs. The state of our roof makes us rather melancholy, but we made efforts to be gay quite in the Samuel Brass fashion.

I should think almost all will be sorry to leave this delightful station. It has been a most pleasant season. The weather during the last month has been everything the most fastidious could desire. For amusement, morning and evening rides or walks, croquet and badminton, books and English papers from the library, have helped to "wile away the rosy hours."

Three years ago there was a croquet-ground, but no kit for playing, I believe. During the present Superintendent's time he seems to have gone to work with a will to enliven this place, and with the exception of a few old fogies, who prefer toddling about those lovely glades to the delights of croquet or badminton, I suppose all are pleased with this change for the better, and even the oldest of fogies like the papers and books I daresay, and the little library is a great addition. Perhaps some day there will be a band-stand and carriage roads. The saints forbid though, for that would spoil the rural delights of the place altogether. Talking of carriages, some one has been ill-advised enough to bring one up, for we met a lady being carried in one by coolies. A pity that no one warned her what a horrible nuisance she would be. Having mentioned some of the changes for the better under the present Superintendent's reign, I may be permitted to say that under the present management the natives here are certainly more troublesome, extortionate, and difficult to deal with than they were before. Their independence would be absurd if it was not so tiresome. They seem to have all their own way, although it is said that provisions of almost all kinds are cheaper in Bombay than they have been for years, yet here they seem to be getting dearer every season. Up to the present time I have always during the hot season been supplied with excellent beef (quite as good as it has been this season) at 2 annas per lb. This year the price has been raised to 6 lbs. to the rupee. Three or four years ago the butcher used to complain of losses, because there were not enough families on the hill at one time to consume all he had to sell. Now the butcher has no losses of that kind, for it is necessary to give orders a day before to get the best joints: there is such a demand. The price for the best sort of beef (round) in the Crawford Market is 12 lbs. to the rupee. So it seems out of all reason that we should only get 6 lbs. here. Gram can be had cheap enough (supposing the butcher gives his beast gram, they are styled "gram-fed") and grass is most abundant. Beef is only one item of the increased expense. It goes through nearly all we buy, and it makes a great difference in the sum total of a trip here. The malees in the bund gardens charge just what they please, and the nerrick rate for vegetables is a mere farce. You can take them or leave them, they tell you, but the nerrick is nothing to them. Those who have brought their horses here this season must have found the expense of keep much increased from former years. Grass was from Rs. 3 to 5 per 1,000 lbs., and while there was competition if one would not give it another would. Now the whole hill is supplied by one man and he is allowed to charge Rs. 10 per 1,000 lbs. To day I have had to threaten him on account of short weight, and then he sent the 12 lbs. in the 100 that he had tried to defraud. This has happened before. If this man has the monopoly next year it will be worth while sending down to buy in the villages below and have it brought up.

The Khandalla people are congratulating themselves on the cheapness of living there, and one friend tells me she will *save* money by her trip there as every thing is so reasonable. It seems that things are very much out of proportion, allowing fully for our ghaut road here.

Everything now looks very monsoonish indeed—winged ants all over the bungalow and fire-flys dancing around. I suppose we must all go down to the steaming land of ducks very soon, to look forward to the days after the rains, when we may do some more delicious jungle life, hunting for ferns and rejoicing in "the murmur of water-falls over the rocks."

L. T.

CHARACTER IN NOSES.—The nose is, comparatively, a passive feature of the face. Unlike the eyes and mouth, there is little or no movement to indicate expression; occasionally, in some, the nostrils will dilate, but this only occurs when the nostrils are large. Indeed, some noses scarcely appear to have a connection with the face; they seem stuck-on appendages, whose only use is their convenience for pulling. Great snuffers often acquire this immobility of nose, though the snuffing would seem a reason as a guard against the pulling. Poets have sung, and novelists have written, of many kinds of noses, but it remained for the poet-laureate to somewhat ennoble the hitherto much-abused "snub," under the more euphonious title of "tip-tilted." We have known many charming attractive girls with snub-noses and, indeed, have always had a penchant for them—for we have found owners to be possessed of amiability, humour, drollery and common sense. The snub-nose, when in conjunction with other good features, will indicate a person who will frequently rise higher in the world than those with larger noses, who lack good humour and common sense. A perfect nose, we are told, should be as long as the forehead is high, and have a gentle indent at the top, between the upper eyelids. The front should be level from the forehead to the tip, which latter should be neither hard nor soft. It should be, at least, half an inch broad between the eyes. The bottom of the nose should not be more than one-third of its length. The nostrils above should be pointed, round below, gently curved, and, seen sideways, be divided into two equal parts by the upper lip. As to the size of the nose the medium is the better; but a very large nose is preferable to a very small one—the large nose seldom sinking below mediocrity. The hook nose is a very unpleasant one to look at. It is also called aquiline—perfectly arched from the forehead to the tip, denoting great energy, acuteness, craft, unscrupulousness, and ambition. A nose arched near the forehead denotes great power of command and energy. This is the nose of Cæsar, of the conquer, and of the late Duke of Wellington. This nose must not be confounded with the hooked nose mentioned above. The famous Grecian nose, which forms an almost straight line with the forehead, has been much lauded; but such noses are, in women, indicative of coldness and affection, and, when owned by a man, a shallow mind. Small noses denote comparative weakness of mind and character, though, otherwise, such persons may be highly estimable. The tips of such noses, turned up, denote busy, bustling activity, great self-conceit, cool assurance and great talkativeness. Look for such noses in law-clerks, pot-house politicians, town councillors and beadles, or other jacks-in-office. A nose with a broad bridge, whether level or, arched, always indicates great powers. Large breathing nostrils are certain signs of mental power and energy; small, unmoving nostrils are, on the other hand, certain signs of little mind, and want of energy and enterprise.—*Cornhill.*

BOMBAY.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. Narayen Daji has been appointed Acting Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Dr. Gray.

A NOWSAREE correspondent, writing on 3rd June, mentions that on the morning of that day the monsoon set in, accompanied by thunder and a dust-storm. The weather looked very unsettled.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 30th May, was 48 feet 9 tenths; on the corresponding date last year it was 41 feet.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—One Rama Narayen was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Fort Police Court, of the theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 26, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—A man named Mohideen Shaik Ismael, working on board of one of the ships now in the dry dock, reported to the police that he put his waist-chain in the pocket of his coat on Wednesday morning, and missed it the same evening. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Dharoo Heeroo, aged about thirty-two years, who was injured in a quarry at Nowrojee Hill by a large stone falling on him. The jury found a verdict of accidental death.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 25th May 1874, Rs. 68,80,816; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 14,43,753; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 17,00,022; balance, Rs. 63,24,547. There are in addition 18,81,466 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 2nd June, was 274, being 67 less than in the preceding week, 66 less than the total of the week ending 3rd June 1873, and 50 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 217 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—The case in which Balla Shaik Husson Choglay was charged by Messrs. Gaddum and Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect to ten bales of cotton entrusted to his care, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Fort Police Court. Upon the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, the culprit expressed his wish to retain his defence for his trial at the High Court. His Worship committed him for trial to the Sessions.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT, AND CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Yesterday was appointed for the decision of the case in which John Duffy a short time ago appeared at the Girgaum Police Court to answer to the above charge at the instance of Dawa Ramsee, and evidence regarding which has at different periods been reported, in our columns, but as the magistrate, Mr. Nana Moroje, was not prepared with his decision a further postponement, till the 11th inst. was made.—The defendant in the above case was further charged yesterday by two Hindoo women, Jeevee and Luckee, with assault. The case was partially gone into and adjourned for further hearing till the 11th inst. The defendant, John Duffy, besides being an inspector and builder in the employ of Mr. Coorjee Pragjee, is to all intents and purposes a perfect fire-eater of a peculiarly sanguinary type, to judge from the numerous assaults he has recently committed, and in selecting his victims, does not the spare, apparently, even the weaker sex.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. GWALIOR, Captain N. W. Haselwood, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Sadler	Mr & Mrs C M Macdonald & infant.
Mrs Metgill and four children	Major & Mrs Fraser & infant
Lieut Vaughan	Mr F Price
Captain Robertson	Mr Edward Garnham
Mrs Brown	Mr & Mrs R Morrice
Two Misses Brown	Mr G W Forrest
Mr R H Waller	Mr J W Towney
Mr C M Ford	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H Prince	Mr P Wolff
Mr E W Mitchell	Mr A Bru
Mr W C S Padday	

FOR VENICE.

Major N B Thoyts	Mr Fulton
Major G C Grant	Mr Keir
Major Charles Grant	Mr G Peterson
Mr G P Robinson	A gentleman
Dr W E Caird	Mr W B Parr
Mr S G Bird	Mr W F Peel

FOR ADEN—John Camfield.

AN IMPORTANT CASE UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, a man named Bhimjee Heerjee, who keeps a saffron shop at Mandvie, was charged at the instance of the Health Officer with selling saffron intended for human food, the same being unfit for such food. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and urged that the said article was not sold for food, but for the purpose of making colours.

Crustna Babajee, a market peon, said—I know defendant. His shop is at Mandvie. He sells saffron, also nutmegs and coffee. Yesterday at about 3 P.M. I went to his shop and asked him of he had saffron for sale. He said "Yes," and I asked for half a pound at the rate of Rs. 1-12 per pound. He served me, and while doing so Mr. Higgins came in. I did not tell him why I wanted it, as he did not ask me. I did not tell him that it was required for human food.

The Health Officer stated that it would be proved that the saffron was adulterated with lead, and was therefore injurious to health when used in preparing sweetmeats, which was a common practice.

The Magistrate observed that he doubted whether saffron was an article of food and whether section 244 of the Municipal Act would apply. It might be mixed with native sweetmeats, but it was generally used in making colours. He need not, however, pronounce any opinion upon that point, as in this case the person who bought the saffron distinctly stated that he did not inform the defendant it was intended to be used as an article of food. Defendant admitted selling the saffron for colouring purposes, and there was no evidence to show that he sold it as an article of food. He was therefore discharged.

THE "OCTOROON."

THIS powerful drama was put upon the stage by Miss Carry George's Company on Wednesday night last in a most successful manner, both as regards the stage "business," with its scene difficulties, and the performances of the various actors and actresses who took part in the piece. The house was a very good one, and the audience interested and attentive, and the whole piece was gone through without a hitch, great credit being due to the scene-painter and artist for the many telling effects produced. Miss George looked her best *Zoe* the *Octoroon* and met with even greater applause than usual, which was well deserved for her acting, especially in her plaintive soliloquy on the horror of being sold as a slave, was perhaps better than any her audiences have yet seen done by her. Miss Jennie Nye was as sprightly as usual, and played the coquettish heiress to perfection. *Mr. Salem Scudder* was admirable, and was played with wonderful vigour, and natural energy—his dialogue with the villainous *McClosky* was capital, and his defence of the poor "Injun" *Wahartee*, was about the most telling scene in the piece. Miss Florence Normen as *Mrs. Sunnyside* and Mr. Taylor as the nigger boy *Paul*, were both very good, the scene in which *Paul*, with the help of the "Injun" takes his own photograph, was amusing in the extreme. The character of the "wild Injun" was admirably pourtrayed, and most clearly sustained throughout. His affection for "little beebee Paul," his grief on finding he was dead, and his revengeful pursuit of the murdered *McClosky* were all forcibly brought out. Mr. Herberte, as the low, cunning Yankee, *McClosky*, was very successful, perhaps even more so than as *Mr. Kruz*, in "School." The hand-to-hand struggle between him and *Wahartee* was as thrilling as it well could have been made. The amusement of the piece centred in the part of old *Pete*, which was splendidly sustained. His address to the collected slaves was irresistibly humorous, and elicited roars of applause. *George Peyton* was played by Mr. St. Leonard in his usual style. The whole piece went with a pleasant swing, and was enthusiastically received. Mr. Lawrence came forward between the acts, and kindly read out the telegram of the result of the Derby, which came to hand during the evening. We hope that this performance—the "Octoroon" we mean, not the reading of the telegram—will be repeated before Miss George's Company leaves Bombay, as it is the best they have yet given here.

INDIAN NEWS.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 28TH MAY.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotree on 23rd, 10 feet 8 inches; a fair rise. Cut ochito to Kokawaree completed and opened on 23rd. Kharif sowings springing up. Small-pox in Tapas Dooja Bahadipur and Sutta. Cattle in Jangar and Battora tuppas attacked by "summara" disease. Weather threatening.

Hyderabad.—River falling since 23rd, is 15 inches higher than on same date last year. Weather unusually cool. No sickness.

Shikarpore—River steadily rising. Weather sultry. Fever still prevailing. Slight shower on 14th.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather oppressively hot on 13th. Slight showers in talukas Thal and Kashmore on 13th and 15th. Market price of rabi staples depressed.

Ahmedabad.—Weather tolerable. Public health good.

Kaira.—Rain 96 cents. Health good. Cholera prevailing in Anand taluka.

Surat.—Weather cloudy. Public health generally good.

Broach.—Sea-breeze continues.

Khandeish.—Cotton market steady. Price unchanged. Public health good.

Nassick.—Rain half inch in Niphar and Chandore. Public health good.

Tanna.—Weather sultry and cloudy. Prevailing disease ague. Slight cattle-disease in Salsette, Warra, Shahpur, Murbar, and Bassein talukas. Measles, small-pox, guinea-worm, and scarcity of drinking water in taluka Wara.

Poona.—Heavy rain in Poona on 17th, also slightly fallen in Juner, Indapur, Sirur, and Purandhar. Hot weather still continues. Cattle-disease in talukas Bhimthari, Indapur, Khed, and Haveli, in which last children are also confined with fever.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 2·39. Cattle-disease in some villages of Ankola, Jamkher, and Parner talukas. Public health good.

Sholapore.—Rain 95 cents fallen in every taluka. Slight cattle-disease at Pandharpur and Sholapur. Weather warm.

Sattara.—Rain 2-52. Weather hot. Ague in Patun.

Belgaum.—Rain 2·44. Manuring and sowing of rice progressing. Health good.

Dharwar.—Rain 5-77; fallen in every taluka. Rice sowing in progess.

Kulladghee.—Rain 82 cents; more or less in every taluka. Health good.

Canara.—Rain 3·65. Sowing progressing. Slight fever prevalent.

Rajkote.—Weather very hot.

Wudwan.—Weather hot. Health good. State of crops same as before.

Baroda.—Temperature still high. South-westerly breeze continues. Public health good.

Colaba.—Rain 4 cents. Crops all reaped.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the fortnight ending 22nd ultimo). Reaping of dry-season crops completed, yield good. General health good.

THE BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION.

WE have before us the thirty-fourth report of the "Basel Mission," as it is familiarly termed, narrating its operations in South-Western India, during 1873, and containing a short notice of its work in Africa and in China. As many of our readers are doubtless aware, this Mission occupies a field of labour extending from the Southern Mahratta Country southwards to Malabar, with stations at Darwar, Mangalore, Mercara, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Palghat, Kalty, Kotagherry, and other places, the names of which would not be familiar to the general public. In this large area their European labours on the 1st of January, 1874, consisted of sixty-two missionaries with thirty-five lady-helpers; and these were assisted by a native staff consisting of pastors, sixty-four catechists and evangelists, fifty-four christian schoolmasters and eighteen christian school-mistresses, besides other teachers. On the same date the number of nominal members of the native church under the care of the mission consisted of 5,057 persons, of whom 2,615 were communicants, 97 adults non-communicants, and 2,345 children. During the year (1873) embraced by the report 228 converts were baptized, more than half of them (141) having been received into the outward church, at one out of the nineteen stations occupied by the mission, namely, at Udapy in South Canara. The Society has 68 schools of various grades including boarding and training, establishments, and is the means of affording instruction to some 1,800 young people of both sexes, exclusive of those in the vernacular schools supervised by its christian agents. Through the exertions of Miss Anstey, of Bangalore, and her friends, the agents of the mission in and near the Canara District will shortly have a cool and healthy retreat for themselves and their families on the well known Kodopemokh in that district, at an elevation of some 6,000 feet. The state of the general finances of the mission is far from satisfactory, as the Home Committee is burdened with debt to the amount of one lac and eight thousand rupees; not assuredly from any extravagance in their allowances to the European workers out here, for we observe that these, consisting in round numbers of 100 adults disbursed on personal expenditure during 1873 only Rs 60,083-14-6, or about fifty rupees monthly for each grown-up person, and for their children. We presume that few European evangelical missionaries live more economically than the brethren of the Basel Mission; though we heard recently of one, an American, we believe, working in the centre of India, whose monthly expenditure is fifteen rupees! A conspicuous feature of the Basel Mission is the success they have met with in organizing industrial institutions amongst the converts. The weaving establishments at Calicut, Cannanore, and Mangalore, and the tile manufactory at the last station are known throughout this Presidency, and we think other missions might well copy our German friends in seeking to provide remunerative handicraft employment for some of their people, and more especially for the women, by instructing them in occupations requiring skilled labour by means of artizens from Europe.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LORD RUSSELL'S MOTION.

THE *Cologne Gazette* of May 9 contains a leading article on the position of England as a European Power, of which the following is the substance:—The Interpellation, or, if it is better, the Motion of Lord Russell on Monday in the House of Lords on the preservation of the peace of Europe, took the world by surprise. It made nearly the same impression as a thunderbolt from a clear sky. We showed yesterday the meaning of this Motion, and tried to point out that any anxiety about the danger of immediate war did not lie at the foundation of it; that, on the contrary, from the Motion of Lord Russell and the answer given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs—Lord Derby—favourable conclusions touching the preservation of peace are to be drawn. There is a general conviction on the Continent that, humanly considered, the last great war would probably have been hindered if, after the renunciation of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, England had thrown her whole weight into the scale of peace. But the English Government's was far from a manly decision. They wanted only to practise economy, and to avoid also the most remote possibility of being drawn into any European war. Foreign policy was always Gladstone's weak side, and it may be said without great exaggeration, that he has stood on every occasion on the wrong side. His Minister of Foreign Affairs—Lord Granville—is a very good man, but he does not come up to his predecessors, Palmerston and Clarendon. In John Bright the Manchester and Peace Party had seated itself firmly on the Ministerial bench. Sound common sense is stronger in the Englishman than the tendency to act logically on wrong principles; and but for this the Peace Party would have done away entirely with the Army and Navy. As it was, they satisfied themselves with practising the greatest economy, and carrying the policy of non-interference as far as possible. Indeed persons went so far as to say, in order to excuse this immovability of England in face of the most important events, England was an Asiatic Power and must withdraw herself up with European affairs. For a length of time England has thus played a very subordinate part in Europe, and the best heads of all parties have begun to be ashamed of the part to which England was condemned through her grocery policy. In the meantime the ministry of Gladstone has been set aside, and various signs give intimation that the Tories in foreign policy also are desirous of returning to England's old traditions, England was formerly held to be a tongue on the scale of Europe, and was looked upon as bound in duty to oppose herself to every over-handed disturbance of the balance of power in Europe. It was in this sense that Lord Russell especially exalted the mighty power of England, of which for a length of time there have been very few traces. And if England appeared in later times to look upon her signature as erased from European treaties and of no more avail, it is clear from Lord Derby's answer to Lord Russell's Interpellation that she is determined, if circumstances require, to go in for these treaties.

. . . It is clear that the next danger to the peace of Europe is from the race of France for revenge. But she cannot think of proceeding to Germany through Lorraine and Alsace, and thus striking her head against Metz, &c.; we understand, therefore, that she will the next time make an attempt to break in through Belgium. And, in addition to this strategical motive, there is also a political one. The French have a still greater desire for, to a great extent, ruling over Belgium than even for the left bank of the Rhine; and King Leopold I. was convinced that the proclamation of Napoleon III. for the incorporation of Belgium was already printed. We know how much he thought and treated, and was dragged about as a toy by Bismarck with regard to procuring it. When in 1870 England was committed on all sides to see to the threatened peace, she could not be moved to do anything. Only this; she made the declaration that she would protect the neutrality of Belgium. To protect the Netherlands from French lust of power has been, since the time of Louis XIV.—may since even the middle ages—England's standing duplicity. Since England had made such a dismal if not unfaithful declaration as to the significance of the treaty concerning Luxembourg, it seemed as if her signature was always write on in ink that very soon turned pale. The statement made by Lord Derby that England will maintain the treaties concerning Belgium and Luxembourg is therefore of great significance. She declares thereby that she will watch over the peace of Europe, as far as this has to do with her own welfare and security.

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE Czar's visit to England is the home event of the week. His Imperial Majesty was to have landed on Wednesday morning at Gravesend, where elaborate preparations had been made for his reception; but owing to his yacht having gone ashore in Flushing Roads on Tuesday night he was unable to leave until noon on Wednesday, and Dover was selected as the place of debarkation instead of Gravesend, to the great disappointment of the inhabitants of the latter town. The Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were to have gone down to Gravesend to meet the Czar, and it was not until their arrival at Charing-cross railway station that they heard of the accident which delayed the Czar's arrival. At Dover, preparations were hastily made to receive his Majesty in a fitting manner, and, notwithstanding the short notice, the arrangements appear to have been very creditable to the town. The Czar's yacht did not come alongside the Admiralty Pier until half-past six o'clock. His Majesty was met upon landing by the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge, and Baron Brunnow and other members of the Russian Embassy. A Royal salute was fired as the Emperor landed, accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Edinburgh, who had gone over to Flushing to meet his father-in-law. An address from the Corporation of Dover having been presented, the Royal party left by special train for Windsor, where they arrived a little after ten o'clock. On the railway platform were Prince Christian, Count Gleichen, and the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Bradford, and Lord Alfred Paget, also the Mayor and Corporation of the Royal borough, with an address. The station was decorated, and there was the usual guard of honour and an escort of the 1st Life Guards. The carriages went through Thames-street up the hill to the Castle; there were a good many illuminated windows, and some people in the streets held up torches as the carriages went by. The Emperor was received at the grand entrance of the Castle by the Queen, the Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice; and a Royal salute was fired by the artillery in the Long Walk. The Queen entertained her guests at dinner in the Oak room, and it was past midnight before the Royal party retired. On Thursday the Czar visited the Home Farm, the Park, and Virginia Water; and in the evening there was a State banquet in St. George's Hall.

(*Globe*, May 15.)

DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR.

Our Windsor correspondent telegraphs:—After a wet night, the wind at nine o'clock was rising, and the north-westerly breeze occasionally increased almost to a gale, being accompanied by copious showers of rain. The pavements and roads in the Royal borough are wet and muddy, the flags and bunting on the houses drenched, and everything wears a miserable aspect. At seven o'clock this morning the Imperial luggage was packed and got in readiness, and at ten o'clock this was despatched from Windsor by special Great Western train to the Victoria station, Pimlico, whence it was conveyed to Buckingham Palace. At the Windsor terminus of the Great Western line flags had been hoisted on staffs, but the weather prevented any further decorations that might have been intended. Groups of Muscovite attendants of the Czar and Grand Duke thronged the arrival platform, which for two hours before eleven o'clock presented an extremely busy aspect. The Imperial special train, under the charge of Mr. J. Grierson, general manager, Mr. Tyrell, superintendent, Messrs. Kirtley, Higgins, Spagnoletty, and Robinson, quitted Paddington at 9.5 this morning, and proceeded by way of Acton and West Drayton to Windsor. On arriving there it was immediately prepared for the reception of the Emperor, the Grand Duke Alexis, and suit.

A telegram from Windsor says:—At a quarter-past ten the platform of the station was carpeted, and the Imperial train placed in front of the Queen's private waiting-room. It consisted of a well-equipped broad-gauge train with the new and old saloon, and five other carriages, and was drawn by a magnificent engine, the Timour, which was decorated with the Royal arms and crown and Russian flags. Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, also travelled with the train. At this time the wind kept off the rain, and occasionally there were gleams of sunshine. At 10.40 a guard of honour, with the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. Eyre, was ordered to parade in the Castle quardrangle; and an escort of the 1st Life Guards, under Captain the Hon. R. Talbot.

Shortly before eleven o'clock, Prince Christian, Prince Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, with Lord Alfred Paget, the Earl of Bradford, and Colonel Gordon arrived at the station; Lord Alfred Paget being present on behalf of her Majesty. There were also present on the platform Mr. P. Jones, the Mayor of Windsor, wearing his gold chain and badge, Messrs. H. W. Jones and Devereux, ex-Mayors, and the Rev. H. J. Ellison, vicar of Windsor. The station was crowded with ladies and spectators, and a large number of Etonians, with the college masters, assembled in the yard and on the platform.

At five minutes to eleven o'clock the Czar, attired in a splendid military uniform, and accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince being in a brilliant uniform, attended by their suites, left the Castle, after taking leave of her Majesty, and, escorted by the detachment of the 1st Life Guards, drove amid cheers through the crowded streets of the town to the railway station. Here the Imperial and Royal party alighted, and were received by the Mayor, Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., and Mr. Grierson, and conducted to the saloons five minutes afterwards. At 11 o'clock the Imperial and Royal party left the station, the spectators cheering, and the trumpeter of the escort sounding his call as the train left the platform, the Emperor, the Grand Duke, and the Prince and Princess very graciously acknowledging the salutations of the bystanders. The train, on quitting Windsor, proceeded over the Great Western broad gauge, via Slough, West Drayton, and Westbourne Junction, to Paddington.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

In expectation of the arrival of the Czar of Russia at Paddington station *en route* to Buckingham Palace, several of the streets along which it was believed the royal carriages would pass were decorated with flags and drapery. In the Great Western Railway Station no attempt had been made at decoration upon so comprehensive a scale as upon previous occasions, but considering the time at the disposal of the company, the station looked extremely well. The arrival platform was hung with flags, and hanging over the transept which leads to the roadway was an immense banner bearing the Russian arms. The platform and the pathway leading from it were carpeted, and on each side of the latter were two

LORD NAPIER AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

When Lord Napier of Magdala some little time ago stated, in his place in the Indian Viceregal Council, that if the Army in India were further reduced he would not answer for the consequences, he expressed a view that every true soldier in India shares with him. But he threw a virtual bombshell among a certain class of economists. Some such firm, incisive, and unshrinking declaration was wanted to prevent that continued cutting down of expenditure which in India would simply mean suicide. The pressure had been put on at home. The Government were already in sight of the goal to which so much administrative ability had been directed—the balancing of the national cash-book on sound commercial principles—and if Lord Napier had not spoken the right word at the right time we should beyond question have seen the Exchequer studied at the cost of the Empire's safety. No one, however, would have dared after that declaration to reduce the European force in India. We may talk of universal peace principles at home, but we never indulge in luxury of that kind in India. Not a missionary or merchant can doubt that his position rests on the power of the sword. Not a Civil officer from the Indus to Burmah doubts that his power would vanish in a moment if there were not in the background that gallant little army of 60,000 men ready to go anywhere. It may be melancholy, but it is undoubted truth, that whatever else we might dispense with in India, we cannot do without the Army. The question is, did the Commander-in-Chief go far enough when he said that if the Army were reduced he would not answer for the safety of India? We very much question it, though we are quite ready to admit that he went as far as it was possible to go under the circumstances. We have, it may be granted, an Army able to march through India and dispose of any foe within our frontiers. To say this is to say much, but not all. Immediately beyond our frontier Eastward there has [illegible] impossible to say—[illegible] on the highland to [illegible] nect, between the [illegible] the faith of Arabia, and the China-[illegible] Confucius, the war never ceases. [illegible] the Shan States and the men from Yarkund meet and mingle, and may some day find a basis of union. Confronting both are the Russians, silent, if we may so speak, in their stations. It would be impossible to imagine a greater number of elements of discord than could be found in those lands stretching from the Western provinces of China to the dominions of the Atalik Ghazee. Nearer to our own doors we have Nepaul divided, and indeed bolted and barred, from us—a harbour for refugees of a certain kind. It was only the other day that we had to put a slight restraint on Scindia's imitation of our camps of exercise. The Rajpoot Chiefs remember their old glories. The grandeur and fame of Agra, Delhi, and Lucknow might tempt even an unwarlike Prince to strike for fortune. Beyond the Indus we have simply a maze of bewilderment. The Ameer of Afghanistan in passing over his two elder sons for the succession has sown dragons' teeth which even now may be producing interminable wars. Persia has, it is said, virtually repudiated the boundary treaty which cost us so much labour. Khelat and Seistan are ready for anything. Finally, Russia is at Khiva, after a struggle, we may say, of a century; and we have reason to believe that she may before long have on the Oxus an Army of 100,000 men. Her Army of the Caucasus, 180,000 strong, has done its work, and can be directed eastward. Yet, in the face of all these complications, and the germs of innumerable little wars—even the Santhals were recently on the eve of rebellion—we were talking of further reductions of the European Army in India! We have, it is true, a splendid native Army, in many cases under splendid officers. But instead of reducing our European Army we ought to increase it, especially in the Scientific Corps. Our manufacture of arms in India has only been partially successful. In our railways we have broken the gauge, and on our strategic lines. Some of our fortresses in the north-west would not stand a discharge of cannon from an European force. Still, in India we are military to the core, and with fair play our Army there will do everything. It ought to have fair play. Let the Government deal with its old officers on a generous plan of retirement. Let younger men take the place of those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and who have earned their retirement if ever men did. Let the Commander-in-Chief in India feel that he can call into the field the spirit, ability, and skill of the new time. The Government can do all this—we had almost said with ease. At all events, all this can be done, and the statesmen that can do it will do much to render India invulnerable.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

This year will witness the first experiment of an International Congress of Oriental Scholars in London. London, "the capital of the greatest Oriental Empire," was fixed on as the next place of meeting by the International Congress assembled last year at Paris, and September will bring a large number of the most distinguished Oriental scholars of Europe to our shores. The difficulty of showing hospitality to our guests will be considerable. In France, Germany, Italy—in fact, in all Continental countries—the Government invariably lends a helping hand to these meetings. It places the necessary rooms at their disposal, arranges social entertainments, theatrical or musical performances, and renders public museums and galleries more accessible. The King or some member of the Royal family extends his patronage to these meetings, and the municipalities of the towns in which they assemble invariably exert themselves to provide for the comfort and amusement of their visitors. All this, we fear, will be impossible in so large a town as London, and in a country so businesslike as England. It is to be hoped, however, that private exertions will amply supply all that is really wanted for the success of the International Congress of Oriental Scholars. There is every reason to hope that the Indian Government will prove that it is not unmindful of the services of those who devote their time and talents to the elucidation of the literature, antiquities, and religions of the East. An exhibition of the most important treasures of the East India Museum in a place more accessible than the present *piombi* has been suggested, and no one can doubt that the Secretary of State for India will do all that conveniently can be done by authority of Government. A committee has been formed, chiefly under the auspices of members of the Royal Asiatic Society, to receive our foreign guests. The meeting will be held in London for six consecutive days, from the 14th to the 19th of September, a time not very convenient for English scholars, but the only time that would enable foreign Professors to be present. The object of the Congress is to bring together those interested in the languages, literature, arts, sciences, and ethnography of the East, with a view to considering those subjects, and advancing their knowledge, by the reading of papers and public discussion. Six sections have been formed, and the following presidents have been elected:—1. Aryan Section—president, Professor Max Muller; 2. Semitic Section—president, Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.; 3, Turanian Section—president, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.; 4. Hamitic Section—president, Dr. Birch, LL.D.; 5. Archæological Section—president, Mr. M. E. Grant Duff, M.P.; 6. Ethnological Section—president, Professor Owen, C.B. Dr. Birch will act as president of the Congress. A large number of gentlemen interested in the literature, history, and antiquities of the East have enrolled themselves as members of the Congress. We mention only a few names:—The Duke of Argyll, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Joseph Bonomi, Bishop Callaway, Professor Cowell, W. H. Dixon, E. B. Eastwick, M.P., Sir Bartle Frere, A. H. Layard, W. Ralston, Dr. Rost, Dr. Rieu, the Dean of Westminster, Sir Charles Trevelyan, and Professor W. Wright. Tickets conferring the right of membership can be obtained for the sum of 10s. by applying to Professor Douglas, British Museum.—*Times.*

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

(*Times*, May 13.)

His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck presided yesterday at a meeting called to give expression to the feelings with which the continuance of the slave trade in East Africa is regarded. By permission of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the meeting was held in Stafford-house, in the lofty hall into which the grand staircase descends. Among those present were the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Harrowby, Lord Dynevor, the Earl of Elgin, the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., Mr. U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., Mr. V. J. Charley, M. P. Mr. Edward Jenkins. M.P. Mr. M.V. Stewart. M.P. the O'Donoghue, M.P. Mr. Whalley, M.P. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir John Glover, Sir Edwin Pearson, Sir John Swinburne, Sir Albert Sassoon, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir Frederick Arthur, Sir A. Anstruther, Rear-Admiral Sir Leopold Heath, Rajah Brooke, Count Guidaboni, Visconti Admiral Ommanney, the Dean of Canterbury, Canon Ramsay, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Dr. Moffat, Mr. John Holms, M.P., Mr H M Stanley, Mr John Rodgers, Mr E B Moylan, Narayan Sheshaddri, Mr Seton Karr, Mr Edmond Johnson, Mr Arthur Laing Birch, Badenoch, Jacob Wainwright, Count Beust (Austrian Ambassador), Chevalier Cadorna (Italian Minister), and Mr E. Hutchinson.

The Duke of Teck, at the opening of the meeting, said,—We have met to-day in the cause of suffering humanity—a cause to which, I think, we are ever bound to lend our sympathy and support. When, therefore, those who called us together asked me to preside on this occasion, and, moreover, preferred their request through a noble lady, whose name is ever connected with good works, I felt that, in spite of my disinclination to assume so prominent a part, the call had to be obeyed. The subject of the meeting is simply to consider the present circumstances of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, which, we regret to learn, though partially checked, has again revived under circumstances of much additional suffering to its unhappy victims. But I am sure that, although I have undertaken to preside over this meeting, you will not expect from me either information as to the slave trade, or arguments why England should interest herself in the suppression on this traffic in human flesh. There are sitting around me abler gentlemen, who have bestowed much attention upon the subject, and who will, more thoroughly than I can hope to do, convince you that the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed negro is the cause of humanity. With the cause which now engages our attention is inseparably connected the name of one who occupies the foremost rank as the first of African travellers. He stands forth no less prominent as the champion of the poor negro, and England can raise no more appropriate memorial to his fame than by accomplishing the object to which he, David Livingstone, devoted his life—the liberation of Eastern Africa from the curse of slavery—and the restoration of the negro to freedom and usefulness. I said usefulness, for what we know of the slave trade on the West Coast of Africa teaches us that under proper conditions the negro is able to appreciate, not only the advantages of commerce and civilization, but also the advantages of Christianity. I will only further remark that the history of the last century warrants the belief that the English nation will not rest satisfied until the entire suppression of the last remnant of the African slave trade has been accomplished. I will now call upon the gentlemen who have kindly agreed to address us, and will first, as he has a special engagement calling him away, introduce one who has not only earned well-merited distinction in the recent campaign against the Ashantees, but who can speak from long personal experience of the development of commerce and prosperity in regions which were once the haunts of the slaver. I will call upon Captain Sir John Glover to address you.

Sir John Glover said he had been asked to speak owing to his having been long resident on the West Coast of Africa, and he believed there was an impression widely prevailing that the countenance of the Government and the nation should be given to those who had been engaged in the struggle with slavery, both on the East Coast and the West, with such signal success. There was a feeling abroad that the development of trade was better when it was let alone than when it was under control. When men preferred darkness to light, he would not say that their deeds were evil, but certainly it was the case that where traders abroad objected to supervision, it arose from their being engaged in practices which might not be approved at home. The object of the meeting was that they should extend to East Africa that course of action which had been so beneficial on the West Coast. When Lagos was first settled in 1867, the imports from England into Lagos were worth 322,000*l.*, and the returns from Lagos were worth 513,000*l.* In 1868 the imports were 341,000*l.*, the exports 517,000*l.*; in 1869, 417,000*l.* and 669,000*l.*, which showed a good margin of profit to the English merchant. The trade in palm oil had developed from 2,642 tons to 7,000 tons in 1866, 10,000 in 1867, and 20,000 in 1869. Cotton which had not been grown at all, was now exported to the amount of 61,100lb. He had had 14 years' experience on that coast, and he hoped that nothing would prevent the public pressing the importance of these things upon the Government.

Sir Bartle Frere proposed the first resolution, to the effect that the suppression of the Slave Trade should be an object of the deepest importance to all civilized nations, and that as it exists on the East Coast of Africa, that trade is not only ruinous to the country, but is opposed to the feelings and interest of all civilized countries preventing, as it does, the introduction and spread of Christianity and civilization, and the development of lawful commerce. The speaker said he could not do better than refer to what was well known. All were well acquainted with the operations that had been going on both on the East and on the West Coast of Africa. The two cases were much alike, but there were points of difference that were very much in favour of the East Coast; on the East Coast there was a very much higher standard of civilization, there were no human sacrifices, and the state of society was altogether much better. As to climate, Captain Owen, who first surveyed the East Coast, lost almost the whole of his ship's crew from disease, but Europeans had since learnt the climate better, and now in service on the East Coast there was not greater mortality than in any climate in the world. Then, instead of its being an inhospitable coast, East Africa abounded in good ports, and it might be made a better coast for the operations of legitimate commerce than any part of the British Islands. One great difficulty on the West Coast was the want of settled Governments; but on the East Coast, from Somali southward, there were already the germs of self-government. There was the Sultan of Zanzibar, who had till late rather an evil repute, as an up-holder of the Slave Trade; but his Highness, though at first, owing to the feeling of his people and of his great nobles, he could not grant all we desired, had nevertheless a clear impression in his own mind that the right course was that which we recommended; and in our display of force he recognized the inevitable, and yielded. He was now determined to carry out the provisions of the Treaty, and we ought to give him such support as we reasonably could. We were assisted in our negotiations in that quarter by all the civilized Powers—Portugal, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and America; and wherever you found a French settlement you found a nucleus of civilization. Perhaps the most encouraging thing in those regions was the achievement of the Queen of Madagascar, who had, with a modicum of instruction from the Christian missionaries settled in that island, carried forward her people in the path of civilization to a greater extent than had been paralleled elsewhere in our time. He must mention among the inhabitants of the coast the Indian traders who engaged in commerce with the greatest energy, and traded, among other things, in the staple of the coast—the bodies and souls of human beings. But they trafficked besides in everything else. They are born traders, and more expert in all the ways of commerce than any other community in the world. They are quite ready to follow the lead of Western merchants. The trade of Europeans has increased upon the coast marvellously within the speaker's recollection, and the Germans especially, from small beginnings, have grown to great things. He wished that our own merchants had done equally well. The Americans and the Southern nations of Europe had also made great progress, and, in fact the Suez Canal made it as easy to carry a venture to the East Coast as once it was to carry a venture to the Levant. To none would he more readily intrust the interests of commerce than to the German and American Consuls, M. Schultz and Captain Webb. He was afraid he and his comrades had gained an undue amount of credit for their negotiations on the East Coast of Africa, so ably concluded by the Consul-General there. They had only obtained the key of the entry. He hoped that civilization would now enter in and abolish horrors of which every description he had read fell short. Nothing could surpass the fidelity and good conduct of the Negro race when refined by Christianity, and they had seen an instance in those who brought back the body of Livingstone. There were several reasons why we should not be deterred from the attempt to set right the ways of Africa. England, if not first in originating the slave trade, was at all events the most active in carrying it on; and it was only in the last generation we had attempted to shake ourselves clear from that curse. In the second place, the English Navy, by freeing those seas of pirates, made it worth while for the slaver to ply his trade, and the Indian merchants were our subjects or those of our allies, and left their families under British protection. It was they who supplied the Arab slave-hunter with the sinews of war. Again the Sultan of Zanzibar owed his power to our intervention in favour of his father. We had indeed reason to be grateful to the foreign countries, whose representatives had supported British representations, and to the American who had carried aid to Livingstone in his greatest need. But unless we would repeat the unprofitable history of Abyssinia and Ashantee, we must exercise some control and extend some constant protection over our countrymen in Africa. An irresistible feeling would otherwise impel us to do much injury, involving enormous cost, and much less effectual in its results than if we took advantage of the means in our hands of exercising legitimate influence in those countries. In that path we had already been supported by foreign nations. Foreign nations had also done much themselves. He would not enter into the question of Russian policy in Central Asia, but would nevertheless applaud Russia for putting an end to the slave markets of Bokhara and opening the prisons of Khiva.

Count Beust seconded the resolution, and said that though he spoke not in his official capacity, he was confident his Government could not disapprove his participation in an undertaking which must claim, and undoubtedly had, their warmest sympathies. He willingly availed himself of any opportunity to offer the tribute of his admiration to the English people, whom he esteemed and appreciated so highly. Could a better occasion be found than the great humanitarian question before them? *Monumentum ære perennius*, the suppression of the slave trade was an imperishable monument which this great nation had erected to its peculiarly British qualities—its generosity, its energy, its perseverance. They might profitably consider what had been the final result of that great measure inaugurated by England, and which shed an additional lustre on the names of Brougham and Canning—and on a name the worthy representative of which occupied a foremost rank in Her Majesty's present Cabinet—for they were not to forget that the late Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, gave the finishing blow to England's participation in the slave trade by introducing a Bill for the complete emancipation of all English slaves from the 1st August, 1834. That great country, too, of the far West, whose very industry and progress seemed to depend on the use of slave labour, influenced by the example of English philanthropy and humanity, attacked the evil herself, and, at the price of the most formidable of civil wars, converted millions of miserable slaves into free citizens. In this age, when freedom of the subject is the axiom of Government from the busy West to the more slowly following East, when cruelty can no longer be perpetrated under the name of just ce, when any attempt at secret oppression is jealously watched and publicly denounced by the Press, when the relief of the poor is no longer considered a mere subject of compassion, but an imperious duty, when societies are even formed for the protection of animals, could any nation even tacitly assent to the continuance of a traffic by which human beings are lowered to the condition of brutes. No, it was not in vain that Schiller sang—

"Vor dem Sclavan wenner die Kette bricht,
"Vor dem freien Manne zittre nicht."

Which he might venture to translate—

"Tremble when slaves by force shall break their chain,
"Fear not when by thy hand their freed on they regain."

If it were the will of God that to this day whole nations should be still enveloped in the dark clouds of ignorance and idolatry, could that give us the right to withhold from them the privileges of humanity? It had been said that the lot of a people living at so great a distance from the civilized centres must be indifferent to us; that we had other and more urgent duties. They pointed out to us the squalor and misery among our own populations, and they argued that those nearer to us suffered by our attention to the claims of those further off. But he who knew no pity for the ill-treated slave would be but a poor friend to the suffering freeman, and the sympathies excited by the oppressed negro must open the heart to the misery of the poorer classes in our own country. The difficulty in every humanitarian undertaking was that the happy and prosperous would not realize the condition they themselves never experienced of the destitute and friendless, and this kind of education of the more fortunate was extended when we succeeded in enlisting their sympathies for the most remote as well as for the nearest miseries of the human race. They should remember the Saviour's words,—"Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least among these, ye have done it unto me."

The resolution was also supported by Chevalier Cadorna, Italian Minister, who spoke in Italian, and, making the abolition of the Slave Trade a question not of expediency but of feeling and heart, said that servitude is the degradation of man from the most sublime creation of God to a condition lower than the brutes. He drew, in the manner of Sterne, a picture of the slave, which his action made intelligible to every one of the audience, and then he added, "When I contemplate this picture my limbs tremble and my hands become clinched with pity and indignation." He recommended them to fortify, by their expressions, public opinion—that new queen of the whole earth—and he looked forward to a period when those quarters of the world now desolated by slavery would be rich, peaceful, and happy. Finally, he concluded with an impassioned declamation of a passage from Mazzoni affirming the solidarity of humanity.

Mr. W. E. Forster said that he supposed the duty of the meeting was to strengthen the hands of the Government in continuing the efforts commenced by the late Government and ably administered by Sir Bartle Frere. Englishmen were determined not to be beaten in the performance of this great duty, but he did not know whence the Government could derive greater support than from so distinguished a meeting, representing as that meeting did the rank, the power, the wealth, the intellect of the country. But he did not suppose that the verdict of any other assembly of his countrymen would be different. He saw there a clergyman of the manufacturing town he himself represented, and he was sure that though the efforts for the abolition of the slave trade might be expensive, any meeting of taxpayers, any meeting of artisans, would determine to carry them on. He did not think any Government could go with impunity to the people of England and acknowledge defeat in this matter, and the presence at that meeting of many representatives of foreign countries showed that they, too, were ready to keep us to the mark. After the able efforts of Sir Bartle Frere the traffic seemed to have stopped, but now they heard of long land journeys and much watching for a port whence the cargoes could escape to the markets in Egypt and Arabia. Nothing could be more distressing than the reports recently laid upon the table of the House of Commons from an officer who had effectually prevented British Indian subjects from taking part in the traffic, but had not been able to put a stop to it itself. We wanted a few additional ships to watch the coast. Although he was of the "economical school," he did not object to the expense, and as to the climate, fortunately we were not in want of volunteers. Above all, our hands should be clean. In these days of facility of communication the Sultan of Zanzibar might read of what was done by Englishmen in the Pacific. He agreed with Sir Bartle Frere that the power of England must follow her recreant children and prevent their wreaking intolerable wrong upon weaker peoples.

The Bishop of Ripon proposed, and Dr. Moffatt seconded, the next resolution, which expressed the hope that the policy which gave rise to the mission of Sir Bartle Frere will be prosecuted by the Government to a successful issue.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, in supporting the resolution, proposed as practical measures, the formation of an association and the enforcement of the following precautions.—The Sultan of Zanzibar should keep a registry of inward-bound caravans, and impose a heavy penalty on persons who dealt in slaves, while he only granted permission to penetrate the interior to persons guiltless of this traffic. A European Court should be established at Zanzibar to judge Banians implicated in the traffic' settlements for legitimate trade should be made in Lake Nyassa, and the lake, rivers, and coast should be patrolled by a naval force.

The Duke of Sutherland, in the absence of the Duke of Westminster, proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, and

His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck said,—Pray, believe me that it has given me much pleasure to have presided on this occasion. I am sure that no one here present will easily forget the interesting addresses we have just heard, and I trust our best hopes may be realized, that the horrible traffic may cease, and peace and plenty may succeed to bloodshed and misery. Before I sit down I have a pleasing task to perform; it is to ask you to join me in thanking our noble host and hostess for permitting us to meet here to-day, and the best form our thanks can take is that each and all of us shall determine to assist to the best of our power the cause which brought us together at Stafford-house. For myself, I beg to thank you for your kindness and to assure you how sensible I am of the indulgence you have extended to me.

(*Times*, May 13.)

A deputation emanating from the influential meeting on the subject of the East African Slave Trade held at Stafford-house on Tuesday last, waited upon Mr. Disraeli, at his official residence in Downing street, yesterday. The deputation consisted of the Duke of Westminster, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Russell Gurney, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., Sir John Kennaway, M.P., Mr. Ball, M.P., Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P. Sir R. Anstruther, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., Mr. G. Leeman, M.P., Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., Mr. Charley, M.P., Mr. E. Backhouse, M.P., and others. A memorial, signed by Lady Burdett Coutts, Sir Bartle Frere, and Archdeacon Bickersteth, was presented to Mr. Disraeli, together with a copy of the proceedings at the recent meeting at Stafford-house. The memorialists, who have for some time past been interested in the suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, said they had viewed with much satisfaction the action taken by Her Majesty's late Government in endeavouring to bring about this desirable result, and would venture to express the hope that Her Majesty's Government would spare no exertion in bringing about the final suppression of this iniquitous traffic. By the Treaty of June, 1873, Her Majesty and the Sultan or Zanzibar agreed that the export of slaves from the Coast of the main land of Africa should entirely cease, and that all the slave markets in the Sultan's dominions should be closed. Among recent despatches presented to Parliament was a letter from Commander Tucker, from which it appeared that the traders, in order to elude the cruisers, had established an overland route for the slave traffic from Lamo to Brava. Dr. Kirk reported that in the space of about six weeks 2,804 slaves had been despatched by this route, and explained the formation of a new Settlement at Kismayo, under the Sultan's flag. Reports furnished to Earl Granville in the early part of the present year, bring to light the most flagrant violations of the Treaty of 1873. The memorialists suggest that, as it appears that the Sultan is unable to prevent the land transit of slaves through his dominions, means should be provided for checking this new phase of the slave trade. Her Majesty's Government should also urge upon the Sultan of Zanzibar the formation of a Free Settlement upon the East Coast of Africa, at which liberated slaves might be placed under protection, and where slavery should cease to exist, and perfect freedom be secured to all by the presence and control of a British Vice Consul. The memorialists urge the formation of such a Settlement near Mombas, believing that place to be most conveniently situated in many respects for the reception of the slaves, and that the formation of a Settlement there would effectually check the land conveyance of slaves along the coast. Mr. Russell Gurney introduced the deputation.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said he did not understand that Sir Bartle Frere had said anything about a violation of the Treaty by the Sultan of Zanzibar, a case in which the Government might well have interfered. That not being so, it appeared to him they had met that day rather to confer over some new policy. There were new features brought before him which required much consideration. It was a grave question, and he must confess himself quite unable, without having given some time to it, to speak at all definitely upon it. The question was very wide, and the deputation requested that some new means should be devised for the attainment of their end. They must admit that he had had but very slight information on the subject, and all the points touched upon deserved much consideration. It was unnecessary for him, perhaps, to say more than that he would give the gravest consideration to the representation of the deputation, and bring them under the notice of his colleagues. He was convinced, however, that in the position in which we found ourselves, it was necessary to act with the greatest caution and propriety; and, on the part of the Government, he might say that he could hold out no hope whatever of interference with the Sultan and the Pasha such as had been suggested by Sir Charles Trevelyan, for such interference would give rise to a great deal of prejudice, and create a feeling of hostility. The matter was of much graver importance than he anticipated when he consented to receive the deputation. He thought at that time he should only have had to call attention to a want of good faith on the part of the Sultan, but he saw now that the question was much wider.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH OF MAY 16.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

Facetious Volunteer Sub.—"Look here, Captain; I'm tired of this fun. Do you mind looking after the men while I go and get taken prisoner?"

A PAIR.

Cousin Kate.—"Why, Minnie, you and Pony are all plaits to-day?"

Minnie.—"Yes. Papa said both our manes are troublesome, so we dress alike."

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

Coomassie burnt as soon as ta'en,
In fear its King did flee;
So Ash-and-Coffee now remain
Of what was Ash-an'-Tee!

VERY NATURAL.

"Vell, and vat to you sink tit happen to me at Matame Tussaud's de oder tay? A laty dook me for vun of de vax vickers, and agdually abbollochised vor her mistake!"

"O what fun, Mr. Schmitz! And was it in the Chamber of Horrors?"

"THERE IS A TIDE IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN."

The *Edinburgh Review*, in its article on the "past and future of the Whig Party," says that the Conservative Party has been brought into power by "a strong tidal wave." Mr. Gladstone, on this being quoted to him, drily replied, "I don't consider this movement an ordinary 'tidal wave,' but an extraordinary 'great bore.'"

A FLOWER OF FASHION.

Fashionable Milliner.—You'll have the flower on the *left* side of the bonnett, of *course*, Madam?"

Fashionable Lady.—"Well—er—No! The fact is, there's a pillar on the left side of my pew in Church, so that only the right side of my head is seen by the congregation. Of course I could change my pew!"

Fashionable Lady's Husband.—Ya—as. Or even the Church, you know, if necessary."

Fashionable Milliner considers the point.

GAEL AND GROOM.

It is not often that the *Court Circular* suggests poetry. But the other day our stately contemporary came out with an announcement which recalls the stirring passage in *Childe Harold*:—

"And wild and high the 'Camerons' gathering 'rose!
The war-cry of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard, and heard too have her Saxon foes!"

For the *Court Circular* said that:—

"Mr. Donald Cameron (of Lochiel) has arrived at the Castle as Groom in waiting."

Wow, Sirs, but these are better times than those whereof Tom Campbell sang:—

"Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day."

When we behold the chief of the Camerons officiating in a service of honour about the Sovereign, we are delighted in being able to congratulate both Scotland and ourselves on the immensely altered, and improved relations existing between the Tartan and the Throne.

SHEKIDAN'S SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL (*Latest Edition*).—The revelations of the Dudley Election Inquiry.

ASHES v. FIRES.

"Crescere et cremari,
Sors digniissima laudari."
"May we each, in his turn,
Ripen, drop, and then burn."
Sir H. Thompson.

Mill talked of the "unearned increment" that comes to the price of land;
Sir Henry's "unurned incremant" in a different sense doth stand,
The first means the rise in landlords' rents, though (Mill says) they never earn'd 'em;
The other means our dead, whom, as yet, we won't pot after we've burned 'em.

THE MORNING WALK OF PERICLES.

"Pericles himself, in a morning's walk in this great metropolis, beginning with South Kensington and ending with Wapping (a laugh), would almost despair of impressing on this colossal capital any consistent aspect of symmetry and beauty."—(The Right Hon. B. Disraeli's *Speech at the Dinner of the Royal Academy.*)

Lo from the Babylon of Herodotus
Trees of the Hanging Gardens nod at us;
Still we worship the euthanasia
Of the City of Pericles and Aspasia.

But what would Pericles think if he went
Through mighty London's huge extent?
This is the question put to us gaily
By our Pericles-Disraeli.

Fancy a walk, without any stopping
From Cole's (C. B.) to Orton's, Wapping;
Pericles arm-in-arm with Dizzy,
Through streets hustlingly, horribly busy;

The Lilliput fountains of Trafalgar—
The great Law desert of Temple Bar—
Punch's Fleet Street, whose papers daily
Would puzzle Pericles, not Disraeli.

Would Architecture's Attic apostle
Care for our Capital Colossal?
Would he not sneer at its alleys ugly,
Where Nob, Snob, and Mob, cheek-by-jowl stew snugly?

If he ever takes this morning walk
He 'll have one thing to cheer him, the Premier's talk:
How *Mr. Punch* would like to drop gaily
On Pericles arm-in-arm with Disraeli!

The haunts of business passing beyond
To the "Ship and Turtle," or Spiers and Pond,
Or wherever a dinner, devoid of fault,
May be pleasantly flavoured with Attic salt.

And when his napkin over his knees,
With his *Punch* and his port sits Pericles,
He'll say, before his final vale
"Don't rebuild London, dear Disraeli."

NOTICES.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECK JEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

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Mr. Pestonjee Framjee leaves our service to-day, on account of our closing our business in this country. He is about to commence on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers, and the public in general, for the repair of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

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